

Archæologia Cambrensis.

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HISTORY OF RADNORSHIRE.

BY THE LATE REV. JONATHAN WILLIAMS, M.A.

No. IX.

CASCOB.

(Continued from page 248.)

According to an inquisition taken on October 3rd, in the sixth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, (A.D. 1564,) by virtue of the Queen Majesty's commission, addressed to commissioners for the survey of the forest of Radnor, the parish of Cascob, in conjunction with those of New Radnor, Old Radnor, Blaiddfa, Llanfihangel-nant-moylyn, Llandegla, Llanfihangel-rhydieithon, is entitled to send cattle, &c., to be depastured on the forest of Radnor, on paying to the forester at the the rate of 2d. for every beast or cattle, and 3d. for every score of sheep, or goats.

This parish is not distinguished by military positions. Its situation within the protection of the castle and garrison of New Radnor precluded all contention; consequently, no vestiges of ancient fortifications are to be found, nor even a tumulus of any kind, throughout the whole extent of it, except on the highest part, where it meets the boundary of New Radnor, where stands a beacon, or low mound of dark peat earth, called the Black Mixen.

On several parts of the open commons are vestiges of

corn ridges, which indicate that anciently the land had been ploughed, and kept in a state of tillage; and on several parts likewise, when turned up by the plough, are discovered the remains of charcoal heaps, proving that a considerable portion of the land had been originally covered with wood, which the inhabitants had converted into charcoal.

The population of the whole parish, including the remainder of the township of Litton and Cascob, was 197, according to the return in 1801. In the year 1811, the return was as follows:—Township of Cascob, 19 houses, 39 males, and 49 females; Cascob, in the township of Litton and Cascob, 7 houses, 25 males, and 22 females;—in all, 26 houses, and 135 persons. The return at that time for Cascob, and the whole of Litton and Cascob, was 35 houses, and 183 inhabitants.

The names of the farms and fields are chiefly Welsh; and, from the circumstance of a Welsh Church Bible having been found in the parish chest, which had been made use of, there is reason to conclude that the language, if not spoken, was at least understood in the parish in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; though at present it is not to be met with within perhaps fifteen miles of the place.

In the return made in the reign of Charles I. of the several sums of money set upon every parish or township in general within the county of Hereford, for the furnishing of one ship of 350 tons for the safeguard of the seas, and defence of the realm, the township of Litton and Cascob were assessed at £7 14s. 6d. They were likewise in the year 1636 assessed the sum of 7s. weekly, towards the relief of the inhabitants of the parish of Presteigne, then infected with the plague.

Ecclesiastical Account.

The church of Cascob, which is situated in the township of Cascob, and distant five miles W.N.W. from Presteigne, the nearest post-town, consists of a single aisle and low tower. Its internal length is 56 feet, and breadth 19; its external length, including the tower, is 72 feet, and

breadth 25. The tower, in its original state, was probably considerably higher than at present. It contains two bells, the larger of which has been broken, and rendered useless. The inscription on the smallest is,—

IH. WR. W. 1633. + JESUS BE OUR SPEED;
on the larger is,—

SA. NOOA ANNA ORA PRO NOBIS.

Of this last, the former part is doubtful, being rather illegible. In the church-yard are tomb-stones, with inscriptions, to the memory of the ancestors of Thomas Smith, Esq., who served the office of Lord Mayor of the city of London in the year 1810; and of Hugh Stephens, Esq., of London who was High Sheriff for the county of Radnor in 1818.

The parish of Cascob is in the diocese of St. David's, and archdeaconry of Brecon. The benefice is a discharged rectory, valued in the King's books at £7 0s. 7½d. The patron is the Bishop of St. David's, and the church is dedicated to St. Michael. The annual wake is holden on the first Sunday after Michaelmas-day. According to the diocesan report in 1809, the yearly value of the benefice, arising from glebe land, composition for tithes, augmentation, and surplice fees, was £143 6s. 8d.

The parish register books commence in 1624, but from 1641 to 1662 the entries are irregularly made; which show that the place was affected by the disorders of the usurpation, which laid this living for several years under sequestration, ejected its lawfully appointed minister, and suspended its accustomed duty.

The rectory house has between thirteen and fourteen acres of glebe land in the township of Litton and Cascob.

The rector whose name first occurs in the register book is the Rev. Charles Lloyd, A.M., and it is met with in the year 1678. Prior however to the commencement of the register, the Rev. Richard Lloyd was rector of this parish, whom the Republicans ejected in the year 1649, and sequestrated the living.

List of Incumbents.

<i>Names</i>	<i>When Collated</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>When Collated</i>
Rev. Charles Lloyd, A.M.	1678	Rev. Henry Probert Howarth ²	1746
Rev. John Medley, A.M. ¹	1699	Rev. Richard Lloyd ³	1775
Rev. Walter Williams.....	1732	Rev. Geo. Albert Barker, B.A. ⁴	1797
Rev. John White.....	1737	Rev. William Jenkins Rees, A.M. ⁵	1813

COLFA.

This name is derived from Cól, a sharp hillock, or peak ; and Fa, a place, or Fach, little. If the latter, it signifies a low peak, or eminence. This parish is situated near the source of the river Arro, or Arrow, which runs through it, and borders it on the west for almost four miles. It is bounded on the other points, viz., on the north, by the parish of Llanfihangel-nant-moylyn ; on the south, by Bryngwin and New Church ; and on the west, by the parish of Glaschw m ; and contains about fifteen hundred acres of inclosed and cultivated land, and about six hundred acres uninclosed and uncultivated, being hills. The quality of the soil of those lands which border the river Arrow is good and productive, comprising some valuable meadowing and pasturage ; the hilly part is extremely well adapted for the rearing of young cattle, and for the purposes of the dairy. The township of Colfa extends

¹ The rectory house was built by this gentleman in 1711. He was also Rector of Blaiddfa, Archdeacon of St. David's, and last Prebend of Llangammarch, in the county of Brecon ; for, being annexed to the treasurership of Christ's College, at Brecon, it was for ever after united to the bishopric, in lieu of mortuaries.

² He was also Rector of Gladestry, in this county, and brother of Sir Humphrey Howarth, of Maeslough, who represented the county of Radnor in Parliament from 1722 to 1755. The family of Howarth is ancient and respectable.

³ This gentleman, though blind, regularly performed his official duties, and instructed youth.

⁴ He was master of the College School, in Brecon, and succeeded to the rectory of Cefn-y-llys, in 1805.

⁵ The present worthy incumbent, to whose assistance and contributions the author of this work is greatly indebted. In 1815, and subsequent years, very considerable improvements were effected by this gentleman to the rectory house. He was likewise the means of the tenement of Little Tu-isob, in this parish, being purchased by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, for the augmentation of the benefice, in 1819.

considerably beyond the limits of the parish of Colfa, including a large portion of common and inclosed lands in the parish of Llanfihangel-nant-moylyn, viz., Blackyatt, Bailyonnen, Bailybeddw, Rhiwy, and Tyn-y-rin; part of Llanwennau farm, Blaeneddw Wells house and farm, and part of Caer-myrddu, together with part of Llandegla's Ross, extending to the marshes, or morass, in which the river Eddw has its source.

According to the return in 1801, the population of this parish was 188. In the year 1803 the parochial rates amounted to £137 10s. 10d., at 8d. in the pound.

There are several small charities belonging to the poor in Colfa, viz., £90 charged upon a tenement called *Lower Ffynonau*, in this parish, the property of Mr. James Lovett, the interest of which is distributed annually amongst decayed persons who have never received parochial relief.⁶ There is also a portion of land on which were till lately two almshouses, which have imprudently been suffered to dilapidate. The land on which they were erected, together with the gardens, lie contiguous to the green road leading from Lower Ffynonau to Cnwce Bank. The site is now open to a field called *Maes*.

The parish of Colfa exhibits no vestiges of antiquity druidical or military;—no barrows, camps, nor castles. Whatever more relates to it will be included in the description of the parish of Gladestry, to which it was in former times united.

The Ecclesiastical Account

is necessarily limited to a similar brevity. The church of Colfa is a small edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel. The benifice is a chapelry, annexed to the vicarage of Glâscwm, and dedicated to St David. It is not in charge, and is of the certified value of £10 per annum. The Bishop of St. David's is the patron. The annual wake is holden on the first Sunday after the 1st of March. Ac-

⁶ £7 per annum are paid to the poor of this parish (Colfa) not receiving parochial relief, arising from a farm, *Ty-yn-y-wain*, in the parish of Llandegley; the remaining £14 being equally divided amongst the poor of Llanvihangel Nantmelan and Llandegley.

cording to the diocesan report in the year 1809, the yearly value of this benefice, arising from composition for tithes, and surplice fees, was £24 19s. One-third part only of the tithes belongs to the incumbent, the remaining two-thirds are annexed to the bishopric of St. David's, and leased to Perceval Lewis, Esq. The church of Colfa is distant seven miles west from Kington.

GLADESTRY, OR GLANDESTRE: Wallice, *Llanfair Llethonow*.

The Welsh name of this parish, viz., *Llethonow*, seems to be derived from the root *lledanu*, to expand; the village being situated in an open recess of the surrounding hills. This interpretation answers to the English name *glade*, or *glen*; or, perhaps, it may come from *llethineb*, which signifies humidity, the hills attracting the clouds, and producing a damp and moist atmosphere. Yet the climate of Gladestry is by no means damper than that of similar situations.

This parish is bounded on the north and north-east by that of Old Radnor; by Michael-church and Huntington on the south; on the west by Colfa and Llanfihangel-nant-moylyn; and by the parish of Kington on the east. It consists of four townships, viz., Gladestry, Wainwen, Hencoed, and Gwithel, and contains about four thousand acres, partly inclosed. In the year 1810 an Act of Parliament was obtained for inclosing a common, in conjunction with the parish of Colfa, which has an interest in the same.

The united parishes of Gladestry and Colfa constituted in former times a bailiwick, subject or belonging to the paramount manor or lordship of Cantref Moelynaidd; and till very lately a court leet was holden annually at Gladestry, and also a court baron monthly, for the recovery of small debts contracted within the bailiwick. The right of the estrays belongs, by prescription, to the freeholders, and a freeholder in one of the said townships was alternately and annually returned at the court leet to take the estrays, as also to serve the office of chief constable; the same person generally holding both offices.

The old mansion called the court of Gladestry was a spacious edifice, bearing marks of antiquity, and adapted

for British hospitality. It belonged to Sir Gale or Gylla Meyric, who in the reign of Queen Elizabeth was attainted of high treason, condemned, and executed; when this estate, and also a piece of land in the same parish, called *Clôs mawr*, became escheated to the crown. This ancient mansion was originally fortified, like many other manorial habitations of our ancestors; and, from the house to the turnpike-road leading from the village of Gladestry to the town of New Radnor, there lately extended a spacious avenue, having a row of majestic oaks planted on each side. These have been eradicated, and the approach to the mansion, which is now converted into a farm-house, altered. This estate was given by the crown to Sir Robert Harley, Bart., and lately sold by the present Earl of Oxford. It is now the property of James Crummer, Esq., of Howey Hall, in this county. *Clôs mawr* was leased by the crown at £1 per annum, to Griffith Jones, Esq., of Trewern, in the adjoining parish of Llanvihangel Nantmelan, who was Sheriff for this county in 1553, an ancestor of the present Sir Harford Jones, of Boultibrook, near Presteigne. It is now lost to the crown, through neglect of claiming the rent in due time. It is situated on a part of a farm called Hanton, or Hendton, which lies contiguous to the turnpike road leading from the village of Gladestry to the town of New Radnor, and now divided into small parcels or crofts.

This parish, like Colfa, exhibits no vestiges of druidical relics; and originally commanded, as well as protected, by various camps in the neighbourhood, and subsequently by the strong castles of Radnor and Huntington, it contains few or no sites of military positions. Contiguous to the manorial house, or court, of Gladestry, are the remains of a camp, surrounded by a strong rampart, or breast-work, but now garden ground.

The townships of Gladestry, Wainwen, Hencoed and Colfa united, constitute the manor of Gladestry.

Gladestry Mill is the inheritance of the crown of England, and is at present leased to James Watt, Esq., at the gross annual rent of 18s. 4d. The same rent was reserved in the grant made by Charles I. to Eden, Scriven,

and others. In the year 1784, twelve years of arrears were due. Gladestry Hornfield, an inheritance of the crown, was leased to Griffith Jones, Esq., at the yearly rent of £7 15s. 0½. In 1784, two years of arrears were due.

Ecclesiastical Account.

The church of Gladestry is dedicated to St Mary, and consists of a nave and chancel, with a north aisle, and a tower containing five bells. The chancel is lighted by five windows,—one on the east, and two on the north and south sides each. A window on the north side contains a few fragments of painted glass. The lavacrum is in the south wall of the chancel. To the east wall of the church is affixed a monument to the memory of the Rev. Francis Wadeley, rector of this parish, with the family crest, over a shield quartered two lions rampant, and two bends. The inscription is as follows:—

“Within the rail, on the north side of the communion table, lies interred the body of the Rev. Francis Wadeley, Rector of this parish, and Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of Brecon, who died in 1748, *ætat* 70.”

Charitable Donations.

A lady, of the name and family of Hartstongue, left an estate at Weyddel, in the parish and township of Gladestry, to establish and support a free school for the benefit and education of the children of this township, and also of the lower part of the parish of Llanfihangel-nant-moylyn.

[Mr. Gaitskell, of the Council Office, Downing Street, has kindly furnished the following information in reference to the Lord-Lieutenants of Radnorshire:—“1700.—I find that Thomas, Earl of Pembroke, was Lord-Lieutenant of South Wales on the 30th of October, 1702, including the counties of Brecon, Caermarthen, Cardigan, Glamorgan, Pembroke and Radnor, but I cannot find when he was actually appointed,—I presume it must have been between the years 1692 and 1694. Edward, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Radnor, 16th July, 1766. The Right Hon. Thomas Harley, appointed 15th April, 1791. Lord Rodney, appointed 21st March, 1805. Sir John Benn Walsh, Bart., appointed 11th August, 1842.”]

(To be continued.)



Seal of the Corporation of Tenby.

TENBY CORPORATION DOCUMENTS.

THE Association is much indebted to the Mayor and Corporation of Tenby for the communication of some of their documents, and for impressions of their seal, which we have engraved.

The following paper is printed *literatim*, with its verbal errors, and is a curious addition to the county and municipal history of Pembrokeshire. Two statements contained in it will amuse members who are acquainted with the localities. One is, the asserting that Narberth is only *five* miles from Tenby,—the diminishing of the distance by one half being probably intended to add cogency to the reason for interfering with the “free trade” of the Narberthians. The second is the sly attempt on the part of the latter to exonerate themselves, and throw on the coal pits at Begelly the dangers caused after Tenby market, by good Welsh ale, and other stout ingredients of their stirrup-cups. Very likely the road between the two towns was not so good then as it is now; but this paper suggests the inquiry as to what pits were actually open, and to what extent they were worked, in the time of the Merry Monarch; and probably some traces of this early Pembrokeshire coal trade may be found. A good account, indeed, of the trade of Tenby, ancient and modern, is much to be desired.

No. I.

At y^e Co^t at Whitehally^e 3^d of No^{ber} 1676

Present

The Kings Most Excellent Ma^{tie}

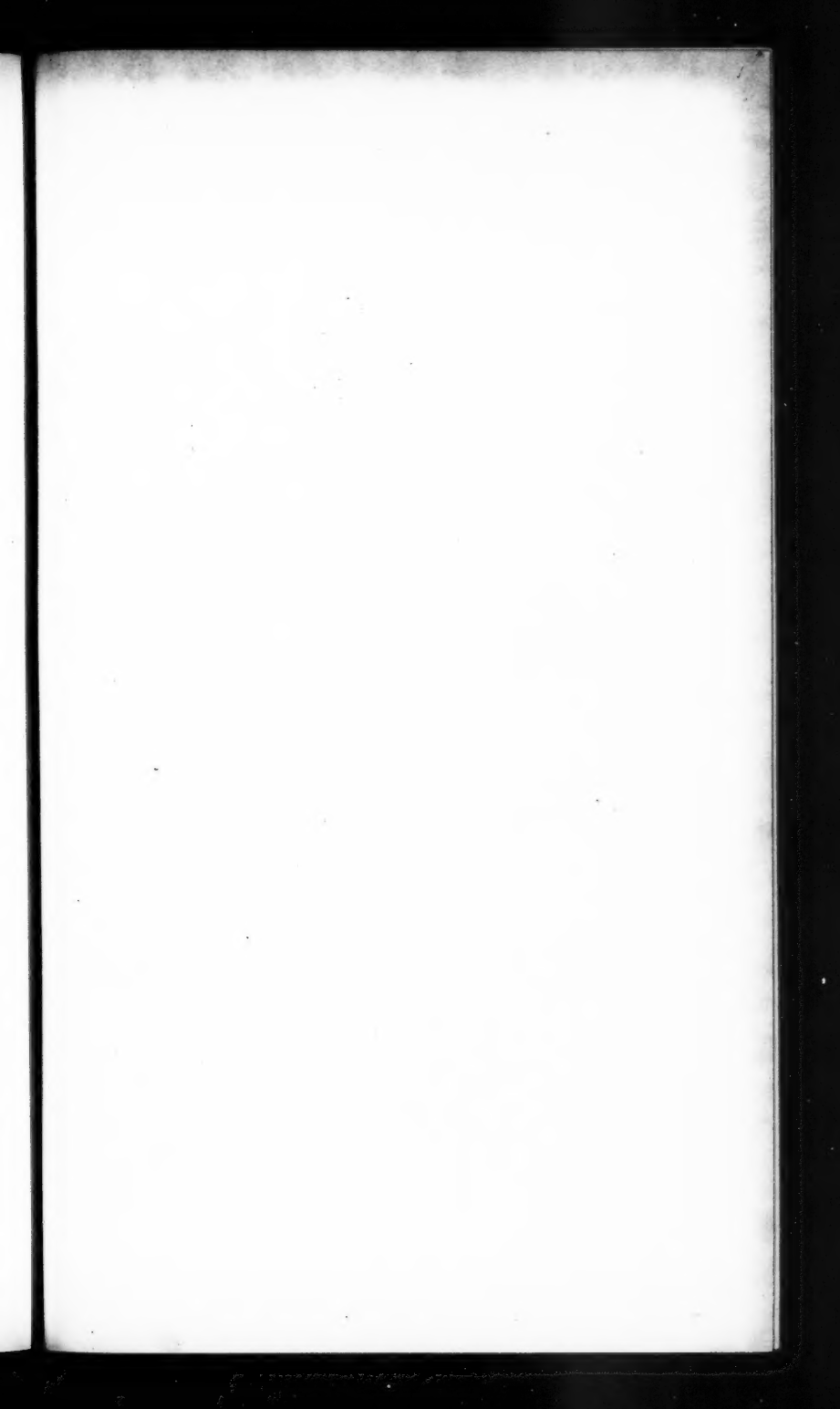
His Highnes Prince Rupert	Earle of Bathe
L ^d Chancellor	Earle of Craven
L ^d Treasurer	Earle of Carberry
L ^d Privy Seall	Viscount Falconberg
Duke of Monmouth	Viscount Newport
Duke of Lauderdale	L ^d B ^p of London
Duke of Ormond	L ^d B ^p of durham
Marques of worcester	L ^d Maynard
Marques of dorchester	M ^r Sec ^{ry} Coventry

Earle of Ogle
 Earle of Ossory
 L^d Chamberlayn
 Earle of Northampton

m^r Sec^{ry} Williamson
 m^r Chancellor of y^e Excheq^r
 Master of y^e ordinance
 M^r Speaker

Whereas y^e Mayor Aldermen Bayliffs Burgesses & Inhabitants of Temby in y^e County of Pembrock did by theyr petiçon exhibited at the Boord the 14th of July last, rep^esent y^e earnest sollicitaço^{ns} & endeavo^{rs} vsed by one Captaine Castles to obtaine a patent for a Markett, which hee did in y^e late times of vsurpation of his own accord, sett vp at a village called Narberth about ffive Miles^e distant from Temby & doth still continue to vphold y^e same, w^{ch} if granted would tend to y^e ruine & impoverishm^t of y^e s^d Towne of Tenby, which is an Ancient corporaçon, endued with many Considerable priuiledges by his Ma^{ties} Royall predecesso^{rs} & is accomodated with a necessary & convenient Port & Harbour fitt & vsefull for y^e Recepçon & Security of any ships in danger in those parts, And therefore praying his Ma^{ties} would be graciously pleased not to grant any such patent, It was then ordered That all proceedings in any offices in order to y^e passing of a Grant for a Markett to be held at Narberth afores^d, be stopped vntill y^e Busines be heard at this Boord, And accordingly all parties attending this day & being fully heard by theire Counsell learned, His Ma^{ties} taking y^e whole Matter into Consideraçon, And y^t if the patent desired for holding a Markett at Narberth should pass, the same would tend to y^e vtter impoverishm^t of y^e ancient Corporaçon of Tenby, Besides his Ma^{ties} retaining a gracious Memory of y^e constant loyalty of y^t Towne & how much they suffered in y^e late times for theyre fidelity to his Royall Father, And likewise considering y^e conveniency & vsefulness^e of y^e Harbour there for Trade, & y^e Recepçon & security of ships in time of danger, and y^t divers able Seamen are there bred fitt for his Ma^{ties} Service vpon all occasions, Did this day order and it is hereby ordered accordingly, That no patent doe pass vnder y^e Great sea^l for granting y^e priuiledge of a Markett to be held at y^e s^d village of Narberth & that y^e inhabitants of that place doe not for y^e future presume to Continue the Markett w^{ch} they have there erected & sett vp without & Contrary to his Ma^{ties} Authority, whereof all his Ma^{ties} officers^e, & all others Concerned are to take notice & yeeld obedience herevnto.

But it being represented, to his Ma^{ties} y^t y^e Town of Temby doe open theyre Marketts at such vnseasonable houres that those who resort thither with Comoditys are forced to vndersell them or tarry so late y^t in theire returne homewards they are in hazard of theyre lives by reason of y^e dangerous^e passages^e, in y^e dark





J. H. Lee del.

Castell. Barrage. Pen-y-mo, Pen-y-mo, Pen-y-mo.

H. Longueville Jones del.

among y^e Coal pitts, w^{ch} Mischief his Ma^{tie} desiring to have prevented, out of his tender Care for y^e security of his Subjects Have thought fitt & doth hereby order & Comand, That y^e Marketts at Temby, be opened for y^e future by Eleaven of y^e Clock in y^e Morning at y^e latest, whereof the s^d Corpora^{cion} are to take notice & to yeeld due obedience therevnto as they tender his Ma^{ties} displeasure.

JOHN NICHOLAS.

Indorsed,—The kings order for Supressing Narberth Markett 3^d 9^{ber} 76.

No. II.

To Richard Castle.

By vertue of his Mai^{ty} Writt of su^{pa} out of his Mai^{ty} Court of kings Bench at Westm^{on} yo^w are to bee and Appeare in his Mai^{ty} said Court on Munday next After Eight dayes of the purification of the blessed virgin Mary next Cuminge to Answer What shall then and there bee obiected Against yo^w on his Mai^{ty} behalfe by S^r Robertt Sawyer kn^t his Mai^{ty} Attorney Generall; and of this yo^w are not to faile under paine of 100^{li}: dated at Westm^{on} the 28th day of novembe 1682

Vppon A Quo Warranto in the Crowne Office for usurpeing and unlawfully keeping A markett et:

ON CASTELL CARREG CENNEN.

(*Read at Llandeilo.*)

THE rock on which this ancient structure stands is a huge fragment of limestone, reposing on the surface of the red sandstone in complete isolation, and removed far from the adjacent limestone ridge, of which it must, as geology teaches, have once formed a constituent part. We know the fact, although it would be an idle task to speculate upon the nature of the force which separated it from its mountain mother, and either placed or left it in its present isolated position.

An object so striking, even in its natural state, must have drawn the attention of the men who first settled in this country, and gave their proper names to our streams, hills, valleys, and other localities, with a close adherence

to some observed characteristic, either of the thing itself, or of some its circumstances. Now the particular form of this rock would naturally suggest the name of *cennen*, a head, the very name which so many promontories in England bear.

Doubts have been expressed as to the ethnology of these first settlers, especially as to the question whether the Cymro or the Gael first took possession of the soil. Edward Llwyd, a great authority, was inclined to think that the Gael had the priority, and that many of the most ancient local names in this island testified the fact.

I hold a contrary opinion, and think that the men who spoke the Irish type of the Celtic languages were, both in their visits and settlements, much posterior to the Cymry and their cognate tribes. But as this is not the proper place for a careful examination of this question, it will be sufficient here to say that the English word "head," in local names, is represented in Gaelic by *ken*, in Cymric by *pen*. At first view it would appear that the name *cennen* was given to this isolated rock by Gaels rather than by Cymry, who, according to their dialect, ought to have called it *pennen*. But it should be remembered that the Cymro also once used the form *ken*, although it fell at an early period into disuse. This may be seen in the word *talcen*, "the temple," and in *cenin*, the generic name of plants of the leek species, whose flowers form such globular heads.

Carreg, the second word in the name, requires no explanation. It means both a single stone, or a continuous rock. With this second meaning it is found as *craig*, *Anglice crag*, in almost every part of the island.

The first name, *castell*, has been so long regarded as a word necessarily derived from the Latin *castellum*, that it requires some boldness to assert that it belongs equally to the British and Latin languages.

It abounds, however, in every part of Cornwall, where the Romans never had a settlement, and whose inhabitants were not subdued even by the Saxons until the year A.D. 936. It is found in every part of Wales in close

conjunction with Welsh words, as Cae Castell, Dun-castell, Castelldu, Castell Coch, &c. I myself was born on the site of a castell, which had been a castell long before a Roman or Norman was seen or heard of in the island. In sinking a well within its precincts, the workmen came upon bronze celts, and other British remains, which proved it to have been a stronghold from the earliest days, so that even the brook which flows by it is to this day called Nant y Castell, just as the stream that flows by this detached mass of limestone is called Nant y Cennen.

In Ireland and the Highlands it assumes the form of *Caisheal* and *Cashel*. In fact, an immense number of Celtic words have been supposed derivations from the Latin, merely because their crude forms were the same, e.g., as if *tir-syck* must have been corrupted from *terra-sicca*. So much for the name given by the earliest settlers to this natural fortress; and, I doubt not, were proper excavations instituted, proofs might be found that they also had occupied it as a stronghold. While lately carefully examining the remains of Lincoln Castle, I saw within its bounds an excavation from ten to twelve feet deep, which brought again to the light of day a tessellated pavement, formed for the comfortable accommodation of its Roman governors. Perhaps, had they gone ten feet deeper, memorials of its British occupants might also have been found.

Castell Carreg Cennen commands an extensive view not only of Ystrad Towi, but also of the tract of country watered by the river Llwchwr, from its sudden eruption from the caverns in the limestone ridge opposite the castle, until it debouches into its own estuary.

This advantage alone would render the rock a valuable possession to the rulers of Strat Towy, who were liable to have their rich vale harassed by the sudden descent and incursions of pirates on this exposed side of their dominions; and its value as a *specula* would soon induce its possessors to secure it by artificial, as well as natural muniments.

The circumstance that there were caverns in the limestone with mouths opening in the precipitous face of the rock, and that one of these, the most spacious also, was furnished with a perpetually dripping though scanty supply of water, would naturally call forth their ingenuity to combine the caverns with the fortified rock, and to make them one united stronghold such as it once was, and as may still be seen from its ruins.

I do not intend to risk any opinion upon architectural grounds respecting the age when the various works now fast rushing into decay were constructed, nor to hazard conjectures respecting their style and fashion. I leave that task to others better skilled in such matters than I am; but I would willingly lend my aid, and endeavour to dissipate the prejudice generally prevalent about the inability of the ancient Britons to erect stone edifices. Their structure does not require a high degree of civilization, and, where materials were at hand, they have been everywhere erected from the earliest periods.

When the Israelites invaded Canaan they found the land full of fenced cities, and the Homeric poems represent the whole country on each side of the *Ægean* Sea as covered with well fortified towns. We cannot refer to any older written documents. Nor does an appeal to the existing remains of the most ancient fortresses in Greece and elsewhere lead us to adopt any other conclusion. They all prove that, from the remotest times, it was the custom to take advantage of localities like Carreg Cennen, and convert them into well secured fortresses. The celebrated Sir William Hamilton, when a young man, had travelled through Asia Minor, Greece and Italy, with an especial eye to their ancient architecture, and the following is a quotation upon the subject drawn from his able papers in the *Archæologia*:—

“They are invariably perched on high and commanding rocks, their form was decided by the nature of the ground, and their foundations rested on the bare rock, in which excavations were made to serve as wells and granaries. . . . Valleys, ravines, and the beds of torrents generally form their dykes and intrench-

ments, and the precipices are nearly as inaccessible as the walls which they support."

One might imagine that Sir William was in this passage describing the ancient Carreg Cennen. Virgil also had been struck by similar structures among the Ligurian hills, and in the recesses of the Apennines, which he has so graphically depicted in one line,—

"Tot congesta manu præraptis oppida Saxi."

Northern Africa, even its Numidian and Mauritanian portion, was noted for strongholds; and, should we pass over to Spain, we observe Hannibal found there fortresses, such as Carteia and Saguntum, which required all his skill and force to capture. When Julius Cæsar, in his campaigns against the sons of Pompey, entered the vale of the Boëtis, he found the summits of the mountain ridges which run parallel with the river bristling with similar fortresses. Nor had the same great conqueror found a lack of strongholds in Gaul, nor a want of skill to defend them against their assailants. The siege of Avaricum alone will prove this. Is the inference that Great Britain, so like Gaul in every respect, should in the same age have possessed no similar defences, merely because Julius Cæsar found an *oppidum* in the marshy and stoneless basin of the Thames, fenced with earth-works and timber alone?

The most ancient style of walls in Greece was Cyclopean, similar to those of Chywoon Castle, as described in *Archæologia*, xxiii. p. 302:—

"These walls were built with rough masses of granite, large and small being fitted together and piled up without cement, but presenting a regular and tolerable smooth surface on the outside."

And in Murray's *Handbook for Devonshire* (page 77) we have the following account:—

"Just below Post Bridge is one of the most interesting of all the Celtic remains on Dartmoor. It is formed of rough granite blocks and slabs, and consists of three piers and a roadway of table stones, each about fifteen feet in length, and six in breadth. One of the latter has fallen into the river, but with this exception the bridge is perfect."

Probably during the whole period of the ascendancy of that religion of which the megalithic structures are the lasting memorials, the Damnonii used neither dressing tools nor cement in their building operations. But that religion was overthrown, and Christianity adopted by all the Britons of the south, more than a century before the Romans quitted the island. During the terrible and long-continued struggle which followed that event, the Damnonian people and their rulers were distinguished leaders, and retained their independence against all assailants for the space of five centuries; but we have no regular history of that struggle. We know from Gildas, a contemporary, that about the middle of the sixth century there flourished a King Constantine, whom the historian calls *Tyrannus Leaenae Damnoniæ Catulus*, literally, "a whelp of the Damnonian lioness." About A.D. 690, the well known Saxon Bishop Aldhelm wrote a letter to Geruntius, a King of Cornwall, who still preserved his nation and his church independent of a foreign yoke. Finally, a King of Cornwall, by name Dungarth, was drowned A.D. 872, 64 years before the final conquest of the Western Britons A.D. 936, exactly 136 years before the battle of Hastings.

Now is it probable that people in a remote corner of the island should have been able so long and so successfully to resist the aggressions of the Saxon kings of the west, were they not provided with well protected strongholds. Under Roman training the Britons had become skilful workmen, and materials of every kind abounded in Damnonia. Their skill and their necessities must have alike prompted them to add artificial to their natural strongholds.

Mr. King, in his *Munimenta Antiqua*, has entered deeply into this question, and has laboured to prove that many castles in all parts of this island owe their origin to her British defenders in the struggle against the Saxons.

Now any man who views with his own eyes the strongholds of St. Michael's Mount, of Tintagel; and Launceston, in Cornwall, will be easily convinced that

they, as well as other noted structures, have always been strongholds, and that their occupiers, under the spur of necessity, would naturally strengthen their defences. Nobody would attempt to tear Tintagel from its connection with King Arthur, a Damnonian chief. And the ancient names of Michael's Mount, "Din-sul," and of Launceston, "Dun-nemet," proves that from the earliest periods they were places of strength and honour. They were evidently places of refuge, whither their rulers might betake themselves with their treasures when assailed by any sudden danger.

Norden, who was officially connected with the Duchy of Cornwall, and who had access to documents now beyond my reach, writes thus (page 94) concerning Launceston :—

"The duke's *most ancient* castle in Cornwall, in which dwelt divers Earls and Dukes of Cornwall before William, Earl of Morton."

Borlase agrees with Norden respecting the fact that many earls and dukes lived in the castle before William, Earl of Moreton, received it from his half-brother, the Conqueror, but declines to say that it was more ancient than Tintagel. Now whatever the Damnonians of this age knew and practised, was also known, and might be practised, by the Britons, and Carreg Cennen be fortified after the fashion of Tintagel and "Dun-nemet."

The Britons of Wales were at least as far advanced in civilization as their brethren who occupied the south of Scotland during the same momentous struggle. Now we have historic evidence that they long retained the rock fortresses of Alclwyd, Dunedin and Estrevelin, now called Dumbarton, Edinburgh and Stirling Castles, against the repeated assaults of their enemies. The stronghold of Alclwyd received, during this period, the new name of Dunbriton, on account of its successful retention by men of that race; and neither the Angles of Northumberland, nor the Scots of Dalriad, ever succeeded in wresting it from its original holders. Its capture and destruction by the Danes took place about the middle of the tenth

century. Long, therefore, had it continued to afford sufficient protection and defence to the people who justly regarded it as their city of refuge.

I recommend every person who may wish more information on this point to Mr. King's work, where the claims of the Britons, as the builders of a large class of ancient castles, are stated at large.

The origin of Castell Carreg Cennen is as unknown as that of its Cornish brothers. A manuscript in the British Museum ascribes it to Urien Reged, or to his son Owain, who were supposed to have had their dominions in this part of South Wales, and to have been the ancestors of the Princes of Dinevor, who took the raven for their cognizance. The assumption of the name of Fitz-Urien by Rice ap Griffith, the grandson of the great Sir Rice ap Thomas, was made one of the articles of high treason against that innocent gentleman, who lost his life merely because his hereditary influence and possessions rendered him an object of jealousy in the eyes of King Henry VIII., as well as a prey worth seizing.

The earliest notice of the name occurs in the *Chronicles*, under the year A.D. 1254, where it is stated :—

“ Rhys Vychan, son to Rhys Mechyl, got the castle of Careg Cynnen, which his mother, of mere hatred conceived against him, had delivered to the English.”

He most likely starved out the garrison, which could not long maintain itself in such a position amidst a hostile population. At a subsequent period it seems, with many other castles, to have passed into the hands of the king, who held it either as King of England, or as Prince of Wales.

At the close of the reign of Richard II., who was both King of England and Prince of Wales, the troubles which preceded and followed the deposition and death of Richard, form a remarkable episode in the history of the Principality.

The usurpation of the crown by Henry Bolingbroke, Duke of Lancaster, was contrary to the principles which had always animated the Celtic tribes with respect to the

right succession to the crown. The claim of blood, under certain limitations, was with them paramount to all other considerations, and they could not recognise either Henry IV. as king, nor his son as their prince, while nearer heirs to King Richard survived in the Mortimer family. They had also other causes of hostility to the usurping family. The great churchmen of the day, headed by Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, were the first to rouse his liege subjects against King Richard, and finally sanctioned all the wrong doings of Bolingbroke, and helped to grant him a parliamentary crown. Their recompense was to be the permission of the king, and the active aid of his servants, to persecute the Lollards, who had gained great strength during Richard's reign. Now the whole of Wales was deeply imbued with doctrines, if not the same, at least similar to those of Wycliffe. This can be fully shown from the surviving works of the bards of that age. It was therefore judged expedient to strike a blow against Welshmen in general, and a pretence was given for this act by the violent proceedings of a private gentleman on the banks of the Dee, who, in order to avenge himself for great wrongs suffered by him, made private war against his oppressor, and seized his lands. The capture of Ruthin Castle, and its destruction, took place on the 20th of September, A.D. 1400. In January, 1401, there was passed in the parliament at Westminster a most iniquitous law, by which "it was ordained and established that no Welshman entirely born in Wales, or having father or mother born in Wales, do purchase lands and tenements in the towns of Cestre, Salop, Brignorth, Ludlowe, Leominster, nor other market towns whatever adjoining the Marches of Wales, nor in the suburbs of such towns, on pain of forfeiture." There were other clauses of a similar and still more severe character. This law therefore preceded the insurrection, and was directed against all Welshmen indiscriminately, and not against the offender and his abettors. In the course of the year the insurrection was avowed, and spread on all sides. The king trusted that the numerous gar-

risoned castles, placed in different advantageous places, would effectually restrain the "barefooted rabble" from inflicting serious mischief. In the summer of 1402, Owen entered South Wales with an adequate force, and was joined by the mass of the people. The governor of Castell Carreg Cennen was at that time John Skydmore, whose letter, addressed to John Fairford, receiver of Brecknock, as the most important historical document connected with the castle, has been already given, *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Second Series, ii. p. 113.

There are two other letters from Jenkyn Havard, constable of Dynevor Castle, to the same Fairford, from which we learn many interesting particulars respecting the state of the country at the time. Havard, after informing him that the town and castle of Caermarthen had been captured, and that Jenkyn ap Llywelyn had yielded up the castle of Emlyn, thus writes:—

"If there is any help coming, haste them with all haste towards us, for they may have goods and victuals plenty, for every house about is full, and yet wine and honey enough in the country, and wheat and means, and all manner of victuals."

But the vicissitudes of war soon compelled them to give up reckless massacres, which had no other effect than to render the survivors equally merciless. It is no wonder, therefore, that Jenkyn Havard, the governor of Dynevor Castle, should thus express himself when threatened with a siege. He says:—

"A siege is ordained at the castle that I keep, and this is great peril for me and all that be within, for they have made their avow that they will algates have us dead therein."

Whether the garrisons of the two castles were taken prisoners, or escaped, as Havard proposed to do, under cover of night, to Brecon, is unknown to me.

For the next century there is no mention of Carreg Cennen, although the Welsh chieftains of South Wales took an active share in all the struggles of the houses of York and Lancaster, of which a very interesting history might be written from the works of cotemporary bards. Had the castle been garrisoned during that century, I

think it must have been mentioned by some of them. After the accession of Henry VII., the castle was given to Sir Rice ap Thomas, and it continued in the family until the execution of his grandson Rice ap Griffith. It is not probable that Sir Rice used Carreg Cennen as a stronghold, otherwise it would have been mentioned by his elaborate biographer, who wrote in the reign of James I., and whose work was published, or in some of the poems of the family bards, the two Nanmors, whose elegant and interesting works call loudly for publication and translation. Finally, the castle became the property of the Earl of Carberry, who transmitted it to his heirs, the Vaughans of Golden Grove, and has since remained an appendage of that property, now the possession of the Earl of Cawdor. Other particulars connected with this most ancient and extraordinary rock fortress are doubtless to be found among the archives of the houses of Cawdor and Dynevor, and among the records of the Exchequer Court long held at Caermarthen, and which were transferred to London. The discovery of them is a great desideratum.

The last actual occupiers of the castle are said to have been a band of robbers, who made it their head-quarters while they plundered the country on every side, until at last public indignation was roused, and a general combination was formed to besiege the bandits, and exterminate them. This was successfully done, and the rogues were all captured and hanged by, as it were, a Lynch law. Tradition is never much more erring and uncertain than with respect to dates. She may be regarded as authoritative respecting a fact that a great battle was fought in a certain locality, but she has no accurate memory as to the particular time. This tumultuous assemblage of countrymen to put down a great nuisance might have taken place during the great rebellion, when law was in many places long helpless. A deep excavation outside the castle walls, and immediately above the principal cave, seems to prove that, after the castle itself had been captured, some of the garrison had taken

refuge in the cave, and that an attempt was made to dislodge them by breaking through that part of the rock which forms the roof. In minutely examining the various parts of the castle, special attention should be given to the caverns; I myself have only visited the large one, connected with the interior of the keep by an artificially formed staircase in the substance of the rock. This cave I carefully examined by torch-light as far down as it was possible for me descend, but I found nothing worth observance,—not a scrap of ancient writing, nor anything else which could throw any light upon its origin. I found there certain pebbles, exactly similar to those found on the sea-shore, worn and smooth by long attrition, and which suggested the idea, that a time has been when this cave was exposed to the violent lashing of the ocean waves. In the upper chamber of this cave there occur, in the mason work of the wall, certain square holes, which look more like scaffolding marks than anything else, although certainly not made for that purpose. The same are to be seen in the well known Culver Cave fortress, which was an appendage to Oxwich Castle, in Glamorgan. A Scottish gentleman, whom I took to see the castle, informed me that such pigeon holes were to be seen in ancient Scottish buildings, where they were generally supposed to be the depositories for rolls, charters, and other literary records. I should like to have explored the other caverns, but had not the power so to do. A young companion once succeeded in reaching them, but his account hardly went further than to say that he had entered two, which, however, he could not well describe. The tradition is that all the caves are mutually connected with each other—a tradition which I merely record. The nature of the cement used in the structure of the walls ought to be carefully examined. It appears to me to be less cohesive and more crumbling than the well known Norman mortar, which time converts into a material as hard as stone.

Of antiquities found in the castle, or in its vicinity, I have not much to state. Some few years ago a deposit

of Roman coins was found within the castle, in a spot close to the wall, not far from the iron gate which leads to the cave stair-case. I believe they were all brass, but could not receive a distinct account of the transaction. Two specimens were given to me by Mr. Francis Green, of Court Henry. They are both brass coins, of the Constantine family of emperors. But this does not necessarily prove that the Romans themselves were ever in possession of the castle, as it is now known that the imperial coins circulated in the island for a long period after the Romans had quitted it. Nay, more, that their coins are found in great abundance in all parts of Ireland, which never was visited by them. But we still possess more lasting memorials of the presence of the Romans in this country, in the names which they have recorded as peculiar to the country. In the first place, these districts in the Roman time were possessed by the Demetæ, a constituent portion of the great *gens Silurum*. The country therefore must have been called *Demet*,—the same name we still retain under the corrupt form of Dyfed. I say corrupt form, for, thanks to the labours of the learned Dr. Zeuss, we can now recover the form of our Cumric words, such as they were written as late as the middle of the sixth century, before the introduction of the barbaric vowels “y” and “w” and those strange reduplications of consonants which have made our beautiful language an enigma and a stumbling-block for all foreigners.

The river on which the town stands where we hold our meeting—a river which, from its source among the Maelienith Hills, flows through various scenes as conspicuous in some places for the most romantic views of rock, wood, and water, as in other parts for all that richness of vale scenery which Dyer saw from Grongar Hill, and painted with a faithfulness which we can all testify—that river, I say, was in Roman times called the *Tobi-og*; and, if we strike off the case termination, we shall find that word *Tobi* represents, as closely as a Greek could express it, our *Towy*, which, in older and purer form, would be

Tov-wi. And it is astonishing how faithfully it has retained its name, from its source to the estuary in which it is lost, as may be shown from the various houses and farms from its very source to its termination which all inherit the generic name of *Glan-Towy*—one of the most certain proofs that the race which first gave to it the name, also peopled its banks, from its “*aber*” to its head. But it was not the fortresses, such as Dynevor Castle, Carreg Cennen, Dryslwyn, &c., which formed the principal defences of the dwellers in the vale. In the upper valleys of the Towy and its tributaries they had a city of refuge, spacious and fertile enough to receive and feed, during the whole summer, their herds of sheep and kine, with their wives and children, and in the midst of rich pastures,—an isolated hill called Dinas, to which Carreg Cennen is but a molehill, and yet so abrupt and scarped by nature, that a handful of brave men might have held it, in ancient times, against besieging thousands. I would recommend every stranger who visits the vale of Towy not to quit it without exploring its upper territories, and especially contemplating the wild scenery and frowning aspect of Dinas Nant y Ffin, all whose time honoured traditions have been swept away, and replaced by worthless legends respecting a very worthy gentleman, a good herald and bard, under the name of Twm Sion Catti.

The chief town also of the great valley, which our ancestors not inaptly called the kingdom of Ystrad-Towy, was called *Mari-dun-um*—our *Mer-din*, corrupted in various forms into Caerfyrddin, Ker-merden and Caermarthen. *Mer*, the first word in its compound name, represents the Latin *mare*, our *mor*, the French *mer*, and the English *mere*, when applied to a large body of waters, and represents the fact that the ancient city raised her head from amidst a world of waters, or of marshy ground, flooded at certain times of the year. I have long been dubious as to whether any real difference could be drawn between the termination “*din*” and “*dun*,” which are so frequently seen in Celtic names of places as expressed in Greek and Roman writers, nor will I hazard an opinion

on the subject. I must therefore regard Maridunum as a name to be classed under the same category as Londinium.

On a hill facing Carreg Cennen there is a farm-house called *Cwrt y Beirdd* of which the name alone constitutes its history; but that history is very distinct, and records that, in the immediate vicinity of this stronghold of the Princes of Dynevor, a place was set apart for regularly holding bardic sessions, and discharging all the duties belonging to such courts. And here I must remark that *cwrt* is as Celtic a word as *castell*, and to be found domiciliated in all Celtic countries as the appropriate name for what, with various meanings, we now call court, from the king's palace to an open space before a private house. We have *Hengwrt* and *Cwrt Newydd*, *Cwrt Mawr* and *Cwrt Bach*, and various other compositions of the word, with epithets which prove it to have been from the earliest times in common use among the Celtic nations. I do not believe it can have any connection with either the Latin *curia*, or even *cohors*, in their various meanings. It seems to me the Cymric word which we now pronounce *cwrdd*, "a meeting," but which our ancestors would have written *cort*,—the very form which it still retains in the Spanish and Italian languages. The Spanish word *cortes* means the same as the Latin *conventus*, the Anglo-American *congress*, and the English meeting of parliament. Of this origin of the word "court," I have no doubt.

Below Carreg Cennen, on the left bank of the brook, lies a tract of ground called the *Pâl*, one end of which is marked by a cottage called *Pen-y-pal*. I have known other cases where this word *pal* is found in connection with fortified spots, as in *Traed rhw y pal*, where the *pal* evidently alludes to a strong outpost on the road leading over the hills to Breconshire, from the immediate vicinity of Glan brân Park. I have also heard of other places so denominated in Caermarthenshire, but require further information on the subject. It has been suggested that the word may refer to some inclosed grounds belonging particularly to the castle, and denominated the pale.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Archdeacon of Cardigan.

THE CELTIC AND OTHER ANTIQUITIES OF THE LAND'S END DISTRICT OF CORNWALL.

By RICHARD EDMONDS, Junior, Esq.,

Secretary for Cornwall to the Cambrian Archæological Association.

CHAPTER IV.

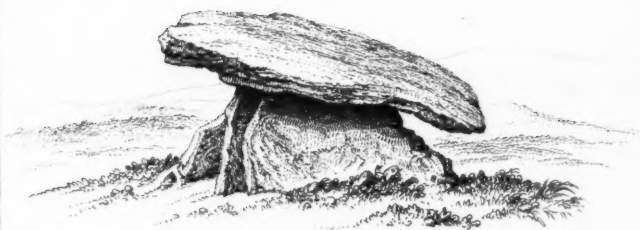
Cromlechs—Derivation of the Name—Sepulchral Monuments—originally buried—Cromlechs of Lanyon, West Lanyon, Ch'ân, Mulfra, and Bosprennis—Singular Barrow—Zennor Cromlech, the finest in Britain.

NOT less ancient than the "Giants' Graves" is the cromlech—a single slab resting either horizontally or obliquely on others set upright, so as to form a *kistvaen*, or "stone-chest." The common altar tomb seen in almost every church-yard is, as Borlase remarks, but a "diminutive and regular cromlech," the capstone and supporters being now all finely chiselled and squared, and adjusted with mathematical precision, to suit the taste of the present age.

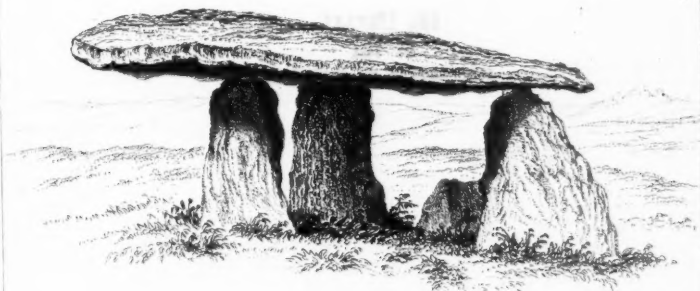
Crobm-lech (as it was formerly written) signifies a *crooked* flat stone. Had it been *crobn-lech* (which in pronunciation differs little or nothing from *crobm-lech*) it would have signified a *round* flat stone, and have been synonymous with *quoit*, the name by which these erections are here, and in some parts of Wales, most commonly known.¹ That in France, near Poitiers, is termed simply *pierre levée*, "the raised stone." Thus in each country the entire monument derives its name from the form or position of the incumbent slab.

Cromlechs are decidedly sepulchral structures, and all in this neighbourhood seem to have been once buried within barrows, the inclined planes of which (as observed by Borlase) might have been instrumental in the placing of the huge slabs on their supporters.

¹ Nicholson's *Cambrian Guide*, Third Edition, pp. 90, 356. *Crobm* and *crobn* are probably mere different spellings of the same word, signifying "round" as well as "crooked;" indeed, the word "round," in some instances, is synonymous with "crooked."



Chinn Cromlech.



Lanyon Cromlech.



Zennor Cromlech.

Sketched by R.T. Pentreath

J.H. Leakey Sc.

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Borlase notices a small one found near the Land's End, in 1716, containing "an urn full of black earth, and round the urn very large human bones, not placed in their natural order, but irregularly mixed." "A farmer," says he, "of the village of Mên, having removed a flat stone 7 feet long and 6 wide, discovered a cavity underneath, at each end of which was a stone 2 feet long, and, on each side a stone 4 feet long."²

The cromlechs still remaining in this district are six, of which the last I shall notice is, probably, the finest in Britain.

I.—*Lanyon* (Lanine) *Quoit*, nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west-by-west from the centre of Penzance, stands conspicuously close on the east side of the road from Madron Church to Morvah. It is correctly represented by fig. 2 of plate II. The cap-stone has no broad slabs for its supporters, as our other cromlechs, but rests on three unshapen pillars, two supporting one end, and the opposite end resting on the third. These, with other similar pillars, which Borlase observed lying very near it, might have formed the *kist-vaen*. "This cromlêh stands on a low bank of earth, not two feet higher than the adjacent soil."³ The horizontal slab is $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, a little more than 9 wide, $44\frac{3}{4}$ in circumference,⁴ with an average thickness of about $1\frac{1}{2}$, its elevation being about 5 feet. It was dismounted during a thunderstorm in 1815, and replaced in 1824.

II.—Two or three furlongs west of *Lanyon Quoit*, in the middle of a hilly field on the same estate, *West Lanyon Quoit* was discovered in 1790, within a large tumulus of earth and stones, after "near one hundred

² *Antiq.* p. 222.

³ *Ibid.* p. 218.

⁴ This circumference exceeds by about 5 feet that of *Llech-y-Dribedd*, "the most perfect cromlech" in Pembrokeshire; and it exceeds in a still greater degree that of *Plâs Newydd*, "the completest cromlech in Anglesey," the former being supported by three short upright stones, the latter having stood on seven such supporters.—(*Nicholson's Cambrian Guide*, pp. 155, 207.) These Welsh monuments resemble *Lanyon cromlech* in the incumbent stones being supported by rude pillars instead of broad slabs.

cart loads" had been removed. The covering stone, which had slipped off, is about $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet long by $10\frac{1}{2}$ broad. The south supporter, against which it still leans, is 6 feet high and 5 feet wide. That on the west was nearly of the same height, and about 9 feet wide. The east supporter was $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and, with the other two, formed almost a triangular kist-vaen, with a space of about a foot at the north end unenclosed. The east and west supporters have since been cleft and carried away. In digging under it was "found a broken urn with ashes, half a skull, the thigh bones and most of the other bones of a human body." These, it is added, were "lying in such a manner as fully proved that the grave had been opened before;"⁵ but if they were merely "irregularly mixed," as in the cromlech of Mên, which I have first noticed, this would be no proof of the grave having been opened before.

III.—The most perfect of all our cromlechs is that of Ch'ûn, very nearly 5 miles west-north-west of Penzance, and 500 yards west of *Ch'ûn Castle*; the castle being partly in Madron, and partly in Morvah; the *cromlech* partly in St. Just, and partly in Morvah. The top stone is $12\frac{3}{4}$ feet long, $11\frac{1}{2}$ wide, and $35\frac{3}{4}$ in circumference. The two side supporters are each about 8 feet in length, and, with the two end stones, form "a pretty regular kist-vaen," which, in Borlase's time, had a "low barrow, or heap of stones round it," much of which still remains; so that the supporters, although between 5 and 6 feet high, rise only four feet above the barrow. A correct sketch of this is fig. 1 of plate II.

Lanyon Quoit, West Lanyon Quoit, Ch'ûn Castle, and Ch'ûn Quoit, are all in the same straight line, due east and west.

⁵ *Archæologia*, xiv. Cotton's Celtic Remains, p. 37. In 1805 a monument of this kind was discovered by Mr. Fenton in Flintshire, also buried within a tumulus, and near a small field containing many kist-vaens; the incumbent slab was nearly 9 feet long, covering a kist-vaen $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and 2 deep, which enclosed a fine dry mould. A small stone hatchet was also found.—Nicholson's *Cambrian Guide*, p. 265.

IV.—The cromlech on the top of *Mulfra* Hill, in Madron,⁶ is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Penzance. The cover-stone, according to Borlase, was $9\frac{3}{4}$ feet by $14\frac{1}{4}$, including a piece evidently broken off, and lying near it. Its present circumference scarcely exceeds that of Ch'un. The kist-vaen is $6\frac{3}{4}$ feet long, and 4 wide; the three slabs forming the two ends, and one of the sides, are about 5 feet high; the south supporter is gone, and on that side the cover stone has fallen, so as to rest on the ground at an angle of about 45 degrees. In this state, with the fragment close by, it was described by Borlase in 1754; the displacement must, therefore, have occurred prior to his description, and I am informed that it took place during the terrific thunderstorm there in 1752. At that period a barrow surrounded it, about 2 feet high, and 37 in diameter, of which at present little or nothing remains. On the same hill, a little to the north of the cromlech, are the remains of four or five barrows.

V.—There is a small dismounted cromlech $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west-by-north of Penzance, in the parish of Zennor, nearly two furlongs from the village of Bosprennis, and near the west side of the path leading from that village to Bosigran. The kist-vaen is about 4 feet high, 3 wide, and 5 long. The capstone is nearly circular, 5 feet in diameter, and about 6 inches thick. The slab which forms its south-western side is 6 feet long; the supporter on the opposite side is gone, and on that side the cover stone lies on the ground. The north-west end consists of a single stone, the south-east end of two. Around it is a heap of earth and stones, the remains, doubtless, of a barrow which once covered it.

Between this small quoit and the large one next to be described was another of considerable size, in the estate of Trewey, but not a vestige of it now remains. It stood about a furlong south-east of Gundry Cave, a remarkable barrow, 100 feet in circumference, raised on a small

⁶ Although Mulfra Hill is part of Madron, it is detached from the rest of that parish by an intervening portion of Gulval.

natural cairn, or heap of rocks, on an eminence nearly 5 furlongs south-east-by-south of Zennor Church, and about 2 furlongs from the east side of the road to Penzance. This barrow (like that in Wales, presently to be mentioned) "is depressed at the centre in the form of a bowl." At the bottom of this hollow (as I was informed by the late aged tenant of Trewey) was a cromlech, or horizontal slab, 6 or 8 feet square, supported by others set upright, all which have since been removed. This singular barrow, therefore, (like the large one at Plas Newydd, described in Nicholson's *Cambrian Guide*, p. 155, with a cromlech at the bottom of its hollow,) was originally, I imagine, merely a heap covering a cromlech, and the depression in the centre a modern excavation to ascertain the contents of the barrow.

VI.—The great and celebrated cromlech of Zennor (plate II. fig. 3) lies in a croft on a very elevated plain, and nearly half a mile east of Zennor Church. Although its distance from Penzance is scarcely more than 5 miles (north-by-west), its locality is so unfrequented that few persons seem aware of its existence. Mr. Cotton, in his *Celtic Remains*, printed in 1827, actually states (p. 36) that it was "totally destroyed;" but the destroyed cromlech which he heard of was probably that in Trewey, already noticed. The kist-vaen is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ wide, and from 8 to 9 feet high; the supporters on the north and south sides, and at the east end, being 9 feet, that at the west end only 8 feet high. The single slab, which forms the south supporter, is $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet long. This, and the two slabs on the north side, run on beyond that of the east end, until they come almost into contact with two other large slabs, (each nearly 11 feet long,) placed at right angles with them, thus forming a second kist-vaen, 5 feet long from north to south, 2 from east to west, and 9 feet high. Into this second kist-vaen is an entrance, 2 feet wide, between its two eastern slabs. The cover-stone of the two kist-vaens measures 18 feet in length, 11 in breadth, and 48 in circumference; its average thickness being about 1 foot. At present, how-

ever, the cap-stone rests with its west end on the ground, the supporter at that end having been broken into two parts, neither of which bears any mark of a tool. In Borlase's time the heap of stones, 14 yards in diameter, beneath which this cromlech was buried, "almost reached the edge of the quoit," or horizontal slab, when resting on its supporters.⁷

A cromlech covering so large an area, and so elevated, is not, perhaps, to be found elsewhere in Europe. It surpasses Pentre Evan in Pembrokeshire, which Sir Richard Hoare thought superior in size and height to all the other cromlechs in Wales.⁸ It is also one foot higher, and considerably larger, than the "stupendous monument" in Kent, between Rochester and Maidstone, called "Kit's Cote," a corruption possibly of "Quoits' Quoit," the quoit of quoits.⁹

⁷ Antiq. p. 218.

⁸ The top stone of Pentre Evan cromlech is 18 feet long, and 9 broad, resting on two supporters of columnar form, the one above 8, the other above 7 feet high, with an intermediate one that does not quite reach the south end. "It is encircled by rude stones 150 feet in circumference."—Nicholson's *Cambrian Guide*, pp. 477–479.

Another Welsh cromlech near Haverfordwest, now fallen, was larger than that of Pentre Evan, the cap-stone being $16\frac{1}{2}$ by $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and from 4 to above 5 feet thick. It also was "in the centre of a circle of upright stones."—*Ibid.* p. 285.

The largest cromlech in Wales is that between Cowbridge and Cardiff; its horizontal slab being 24 feet long, 17 in its greatest breadth, and from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ thick. The north supporter is 16 feet long, the west 9 feet. At the east extremity are three stones set closely together; the south side is open. The height at the east end is 6 feet, at the west $4\frac{1}{2}$.—*Ibid.* p. 225.

Arthur's Quoit in Anglesey rests on several supporters, measures $17\frac{1}{2}$ by 15 feet, and is nearly 4 feet thick, but it is raised only 2 feet above the ground.—*Ibid.* p. 356.

In France, near Poitiers, the *pierre levée*, which has five supporters, is 50 feet in circumference.—Rees' *Cyclopædia*.

⁹ Some derive "Kit's Cote" from the name of a shepherd, who is said to have lived in it; others from that of a British deity.—*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1763, p. 248; and 1824, pp. 125, 400.

CHAPTER V.

Sepulchral Urns and Barrows.—*Boleit Urn, 20 inches high—Ancient Mode of Burning the Dead—Trevello very handsome Urn, and Kerris Vean Bowl, similar to others found elsewhere—Tresvennack Urn, the largest extant—Botrea Urn and Barrows—Trannack Urns—Funerals most numerous on Sundays.*

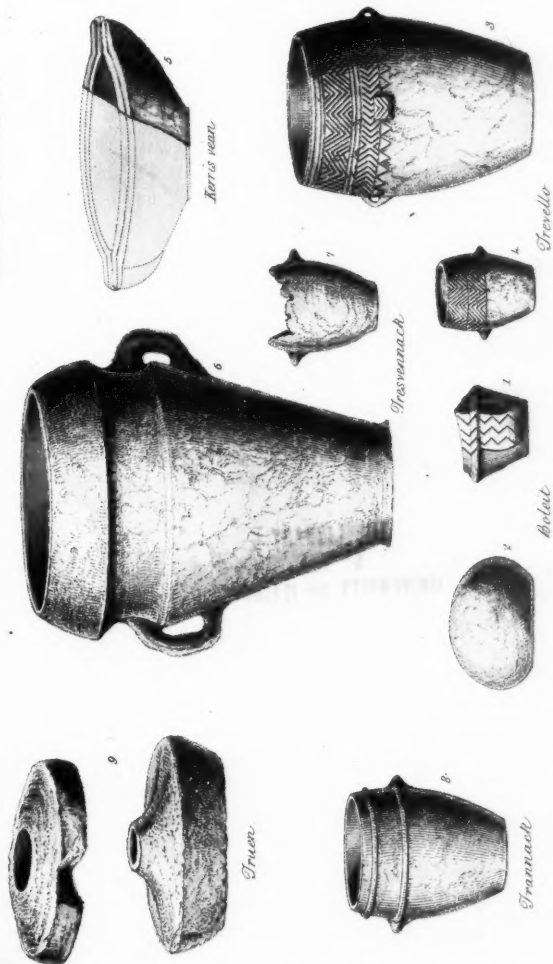
THE relics represented in plate III. were all found in this district, and may be seen in the Museum of the Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society. Fig. 3 is a very handsome urn; and fig. 6 is not only of a remarkable character, but appears to be the largest sepulchral urn extant in Cornwall; and Mr. Doubleday informed me, in 1853, that there was none so large in the British Museum.

Fig. 1.—The urn, to which this cleat belonged, was found in a large barrow, opened in 1847, in the estate of Boleit,¹ (Boleigh), 4 miles south-west-by-south of Penzance. It was about 20 inches high and 16 wide, but only two fragments were preserved. These, with cleats attached, and marked with zigzags of double lines, I obtained from the farmer who opened the barrow. Whether the urn had four cleats like fig. 3, or only two, I could not ascertain. The cleats are of much purer clay than the fragments; the latter being of a black material mixed with gravel, and coated inside and outside with an unctuous matter, which I observed likewise on some of the stones taken from the heap. A large muller and a small one (*fig. 2*) were found in the same barrow, together with a granite slab having a smooth concavity in its upper surface, as if it had been used for bruising corn with a globular stone. The heap of stones which formed the barrow has been since built up into a high circular wall around its site.

From the locality, and from the absence of all coins, metallic substances and inscriptions, this was probably the tomb of some distinguished Briton, who died before

¹ *Bo-leit* signifies "the dairy or milk cot."

Scale of 12 Inches



Kerris vean

Gresvack

Trevello

Polat

Truen

Trannack

Sepulchral Urns. Millstones &c. found near Penzance.

J.H. Le Roux Sc.

Drawn by F.B. Edmunds.

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the Christian era. The ancient Britons may have disposed of their illustrious dead in a way similar to that of the ancient Greeks. The corpse, being placed on a large heap of wood, was covered with the fat of slain beasts, and when the flames were extinguished, the ashes and unconsumed bones were collected, covered with fat, and deposited within and around an urn placed on the site of the pyre, over which a tomb was then raised. Sometimes favourite animals of the deceased were slain, and burnt on the same pile, with jars of honey and sweet oil, and weapons of war,² or other things which he had been in the habit of using, were buried with him.³ This practice of the Greeks, as far back as the Trojan war, may help to account for the unctuous matter, and for the utensils found in this barrow.

Figs. 3 and 4.—These very handsome urns were taken in 1839, from a barrow immediately above Trevello Carn, nearly three miles south-west-by-south of Penzance. They were found with their mouths downwards, the larger one on a hollow scooped out of the hard ground, the other on a concavity in a square stone; the former enclosing bones partly calcined; the latter being half filled with fine dust. The larger urn is *precisely* of the same height, breadth and form, and is furnished with the same number of cleats as that found in Gerrans, in Cornwall, in 1844, which Dr. Winn⁴ speaks of as “the largest and handsomest of the kind” he had seen; and they are both adorned with the same zigzag pattern, so that they were in all probability manufactured by the same potter. Dr. Winn assigns the date of the Gerrans urn to the latter part of the second century, when the Britons might have been improved in their manufactures by the Romans; but as no Roman coins, nor other indications of Roman intercourse were found with the urn, it may, I think, with equal reason, be referred to an age centuries before the Roman period.

² Ezekiel xxxii. 27.

³ Iliad, xxiii. 200, 320.

⁴ Report of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, 1844, p. 20.

Fig. 5.—This fragment, with a knob or handle attached, formed part of an elegant bowl of granite, smoothly cut inside and outside. It was found in a grave, opened in 1844, in Kerris Vean, an estate adjoining that of Trevello, above mentioned. The grave, 18 feet long, contained also fragments of urns, calcined human bones, charcoal, and a very rich black unctuous soil. This bowl is in form very similar to a smaller one “of fine granite, turned and polished,” of which a fragment “was found in an old hedge belonging to the glebe of Ludgvan;”⁵ the bases, too, of the different bowls were alike worn or rounded at the edges, so that they could not stand firmly, and the brim of each was marked “with a small drill or sulcus in the middle.” From these and other points of resemblance both were probably used for similar purposes. Borlase considered that found in his glebe to be “a sacrificial *patera*, to receive the blood of the victim;” but, by a less classical observer, both bowls might be regarded as mortars in which corn was bruised.

Fig. 6.—This appears to be the *largest sepulchral urn ever discovered in Cornwall, except that to which the cleat fig. 1 belonged*. It was found, in 1840, in Tresvenack estate, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-west of Penzance, at the foot of an obelisk still standing, 12 feet high—the only unhewn obelisk I have seen to which the term elegant can be applied. It was covered with a granite slab 18 inches square. The space between the urn and the sides of the pit which contained it was partially filled with wood ashes, and small bits of human bones, whilst the large bones and a molar human tooth were within the vessel. A small urn (*fig. 7*) half filled with a fine snuff-coloured powder was found at the same time, 18 inches north-east of the former, and without any cap-stone.

Fig. 8.—This urn, discovered in 1824 near Trannack House, about a mile north-north-west of Penzance, as well as a larger one found near it at the same time, contained ashes or calcined bones, and both were placed

⁵ Borlase's *Antiq.* p. 288.

with their mouths downwards. Two or three other urns were found under the same tumulus, and the natural floor on which they all rested was strewn with ashes and bits of charcoal. Under the same heap was a smoothly rounded piece of granite, whose greatest diameter was $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and its least $3\frac{1}{4}$, through the middle of which was a small hole; the thickness in the centre was $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, diminishing gradually towards the circumference.

Unlike any of the urns in the preceding plate was that found in 1826, in a large barrow on the top of Botrea Hill (Trannack Downs), in Sancreed, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles west-by-north of Penzance. It was about 12 inches in diameter, and "of a cylindrical figure, relieved towards the upper margin by a slight increase of thickness, without any ornament except a few indented strokes, and of very coarse manufacture." It contained black earth, apparently "saturated with fat or animal matter, and plentifully mixed with ashes and charred wood." It was found "standing upright on the large piece of granite which formed the bottom of" a cavity, ($3\frac{1}{2}$ feet long by 2 feet wide,) walled with flat stones, and covered with a slab.⁶ The barrow, or circular area which contained this cavity, is slightly elevated above the general level of the hill, and is about 100 feet in diameter. This and three other similar circles have their centres all in the same straight line north and south, extending about 1200 feet;⁷ the largest of these (which contained the urn) being the third reckoning from the north, the two outer ones being much smaller than the two inner ones. In the second circle were the remains of a kist-vaen, enclosing a dark mould, and two flint arrow-heads barbed and sharp pointed. On the same hill, south-east of the southernmost barrow, are

⁶ Dr. Barham, Transactions of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall, iii. p. 192. See also Cotton's Celtic Remains in the West of Cornwall, pp. 39-42.

⁷ The raised edge of the northernmost circle cannot now be traced, but it appears to have been a barrow like the others, from its striking contrast with the surrounding croft, the latter being very barren, whilst this circular area, like the other three barrows in the same line, is covered with luxuriant vegetation.

others of considerable height, one being still 10 or 12 feet above the natural level of the ground. There were three other very large barrows in a straight line north-west and south-east, with intervals of about a furlong each, on Lady Downs, 4 miles north of Penzance. Two of them have been entirely removed for buildings within the last thirty years; but much of the central one still remains, which, ten years ago, was 80 feet in diameter, and must have been originally at its centre 5 or 6 yards high.

The barrows destroyed near Penzance, in agricultural improvements, and for buildings, are very numerous; but a great many still remain on our waste lands.

As a barrow often contains several urns, or kist-vaens, on the same floor, without any appearance of distinct periods of interment, our heathen ancestors (like the labouring classes of our country parishes in the present day) may have buried their dead almost exclusively on Sunday, the corpses of all who had died during the week having been brought from the surrounding district, and laid on one common pyre, at such distances from each other, that after the flames had ceased, the ashes and unconsumed bones of the different bodies might have been readily collected by their respective friends, and deposited within and around urns, or within kist-vaens without urns, previously to the whole being covered with the common heap.

CHAPTER VI.

Hill Castles and Cliff Castles—Walled Towns—Ch'un Castle—Castle-an-Dinas—Trecrobn Castle—Caërbrân Castle—Bartinney Castle—Castle Horneck—Castle Lescudjack—Kerri Roundago—Truen Round, Millstones, &c.—Carn Yorth Circles—Cliff Castles of Treryn, Maen, Kenidjack, and Bosigran—Giants' Castle in Scilly.

THE "hill castles" and "cliff castles," whose ruins still remain on so many of our hill-tops and projecting cliffs, were probably the walled towns of the original inhabitants, who may have erected them from designs furnished by their Phœnician friends, in whose country were cities which the Jews said were walled up to heaven.—(*Deut.* i. 28.) Cæsar observes:—

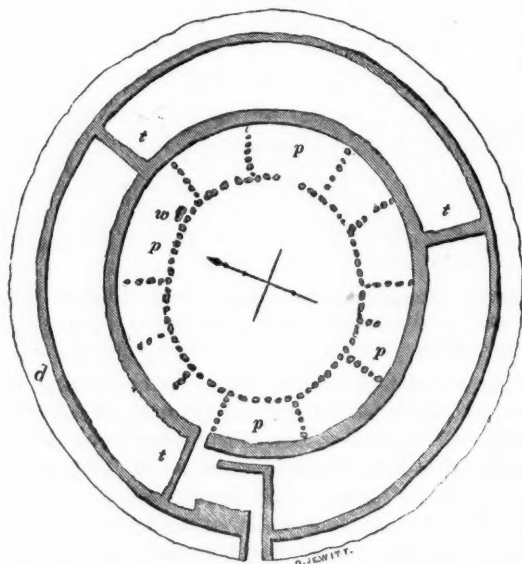
"Oppidum autem Britanni vocant, quum syivas impeditas vallo atque fossâ munierunt quod, incursionis hostium vitandæ causâ, convenire consueverunt."—*De Bello Gall.* v. 17.

The most perfect of our *hill castles* (which are all circular, or nearly so) is that of Ch'un,⁸ on a very commanding hill $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-north-west from Penzance. It consists of two concentric stone walls, with a space of 30 feet between them. The inner one, which is about 12 feet thick, Borlase considered to have been 15 feet high, and the less massive outer one 10 feet high, the remains in his time being much higher than at present. The walls are uncemented, and of Cyclopean structure. Within the inner wall, and concentric with it, at the distance of 30 feet, are the remains of "a circular line of stone work," with ten or more straight lines, or partitions, of similar stone work connecting it with the inner wall, forming, apparently, so many penthouses, in which the inhabitants or their cattle were sheltered. The open area in the centre of all is "125 feet from east to west, and 110 feet from north to south."⁹

⁸ *Ch'un*, or *Chy-an-Woon*, signifies a house on the down or common.

⁹ Borlase's *Antiq.* p. 316.

Within one of the supposed penthouses is a well, with steps descending to the water. The entrance through the inner wall is from the west, facing Ch'ûn Quoit; a few yards southward from this entrance is the entrance through the outer wall. Both gateways were evidently very



Plan of Ch'ûn Castle.

d, ditch; *ttt*, three traverse walls between the two great walls; *pppp*, penthouses; *w*, well.

strongly fortified, and in their narrowest parts were only 6 feet wide. Adjoining the northern side of the inner gateway a stone wall traverses the space between the two great walls, and two other such traverse walls were standing in Borlase's time, the three traverses being one-third of the circle distant from each other. Besides these, there was a fourth traverse (which still remains) proceeding from the south side of the outer gateway towards the inner wall, until within three feet of it, and

then turning at right angles towards the first mentioned traverse. A ditch surrounds the outer wall, across which is a bridge or causeway leading into the outer gateway. The accompanying sketch from Borlase represents the castle as it stood a century ago.

Let us now compare this castle with one of the ordinary dwellings in Palestine, from which its design may have proceeded. Each consists of an area exposed to the sky, surrounded by penthouses, or piazzas, opening into it. Each also has two walls parallel with each other, against the inner of which these penthouses are erected; but whilst in the eastern houses the space between the two parallel walls is roofed in and divided into apartments for the servants, that in Ch'un Castle is at present without any roof or apartments. In the central court, or in "the midst" of a house of this description, our Saviour is supposed to have been teaching when the paralytic man (*Luke* v. 19) was let down "with his couch into *the midst* before Jesus," the bearers having ascended by the ordinary staircase to the "house-top," or the flat terrace roof uniting the two walls (*Neh.* viii. 16), and from thence gently lowered him down along the sloping tiling of the penthouses, or piazzas, into the court. This court had frequently an awning, or temporary covering, over it during the heat of the day, and the unfastening and removing of that part of it, immediately over where Jesus was, is considered to be all that is meant by the words "broken it up" in *Mark* ii. 4.

Castle-an-Dinas,¹ in Ludgvan, 3 miles north-by-east of Penzance, like that of Ch'un, consisted originally of two very thick concentric uncemented stone walls, with an annular space of about 30 feet between them. The outer wall is more than 12 feet thick, and though now only 5 feet high, was probably double that height. Of the inner wall nothing now remains but its foundations, which are about 12 feet thick, and enclose an area about 180 feet in diameter, which is nearly the average diameter of

¹ *An-Dinas*, signifies "the fortress," or "the walled town."

the area enclosed by the inner of the two great walls of Castle Ch'ûn. The two great walls of Castle-an-Dinas, however, (unlike those of Ch'ûn,) were surrounded, at the distance of 40 or 50 feet, by an external vallum of earth and stones; and exterior to all these is another strong wall towards the west, reaching nearly half round the castle. In Borlase's time there were many circular enclosures within the central area, each about 7 yards in diameter, formed by walls only two or three feet high. A Gothic tower has been erected here by the late Mr. Rogers, the grandfather of the present proprietor. The hill commands a fine view of Mount's Bay and St. Ives Bay, and from it twenty-four parish churches are said to be visible.² Borlase calls this the highest hill in the hundred of Penwith, but it is only 735 feet high, whereas the height of Merra Hill, 2 miles north of it, is 805 feet.

*Trecrobn*³ (Trecrobben) Castle, in Lelant, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east-by-north from Penzance, consists of a single wall (with gateways) of large stones and earth, enclosing the hill-top.

*Caërbrân*⁴ Castle, in Sancreed, 4 miles west-by-south of Penzance, had a stone wall at least 12 feet thick, enclosing an area of about 70 yards in diameter, and surrounded by two ditches, with an intervening earthen mound still in some places 15 feet high. The two ditches and the mound are together about 20 yards in breadth. The stone wall is no longer standing; but its former vast breadth and height were, until the last few years, fully indicated by its foundations and extensive ruins, which have since been removed for buildings. In the centre of the fortress are the remains of a round stone building, probably the citadel.

*Bartinney*⁵ Castle, three-quarters of a mile west of it, does not appear to have been of great strength. But it is worth visiting, on account of the hill whereon it stands

² Drew's Corn. ii. p. 430.

³ *Trecrobn* is "the round town."

⁴ *Caër* is a "city," or "walled town;" *brân*, a "crow;" *brên*, a "tree."

⁵ *Bar* is "the summit."

being the highest in that neighbourhood, and 689 feet above the sea.

Castle Horneck,⁶ or Lezingy Round, on the hill-top, a mile west of Penzance, is an enclosure formed by a broad and high annular mound of earth, still in good preservation; the space, including the mound, is about an acre and a quarter, and is now planted with firs. But the much larger enclosure of *Castle Lescudjack*, immediately over the eastern entrance of Penzance, which Hals described as a "notable treble intrenchment of earth after the British manner," has, from agricultural improvements, almost disappeared.⁷

There are other buildings on hill-tops here not called castles. One of these, already referred to (p. 288), is the large "Roundago," $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Penzance, adjoining a small meeting-house a furlong north-east of the village of Kerris.

A "round," about 125 feet in diameter, encloses the top of the eminence immediately above the village of Truen, in Madron, and 3 miles west-north-west of Penzance. Near its centre a circular pavement of broad unhewn granite slabs, with small stones in the interstices, and about 10 feet in diameter, was discovered in 1845, immediately beneath the turf; and, a few feet from it, also beneath the turf, lay the upper and nether stones of a hand-mill.⁸ The upper stone is convex in its upper surface, and hollow beneath, the hollow being of a conical form. The nether stone has a corresponding conical form, with a cavity on the top of it an inch and a half deep, wherein the spindle must have been fixed, round which the upper stone was turned. Through the centre of the

⁶ *Horneck* is "iron."

⁷ Two very remarkable circular earthworks (*Castle Cayle*), 9 miles north-east of Penzance, and close on the north-east side of the great road from Hayle to Fraddam, are so near to one another, that the ditch surrounding the one unites with that surrounding the other. This double castle, though not on a hill-top, stands on very elevated table land, and some of the remains are still several yards high.

⁸ These I have deposited in the Museum of the Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society.

upper stone was a tapering hole, 4 inches wide above, and only 2 inches below, which must have received the spindle, and have been also the channel by which the corn was poured into the space between the two stones. As the hollow cone of the upper stone makes rather a larger angle with the horizon than does the solid cone of the nether stone, their grinding power is greatest near their lower edges, where they come into contact. Each stone is 13 inches in diameter, and 4 inches thick. As the place of the handle was broken off, the form of the upper mill-stone, in plate III. fig. 9, is taken from another now in my possession, which is the only perfect one I have seen, and which was found some years ago near the Tregeseal druidical temple. Mills resembling this have been discovered at Pompeii.⁹ A large muller was also found near the mill-stones, 2 feet in diameter, and 9 inches high.

I have visited other circular works crowning hills in this district, and bearing evident marks of having been the walls of very ancient towns. Their descriptions, however, do not differ materially from some of those already mentioned.

Contemporaneous to all appearance with the *hill castles*, and constructed as much like them as the difference of situation allowed, are our *cliff castles*, consisting of points, or tongues of land, fortified by inaccessible cliffs towards the sea, and by thick stone walls, mounds and ditches towards the land. The largest of these has been seen by all who have visited the celebrated Logan Rock (nearly 7 miles south-west of Penzance). In walking thither by the path through the fields from the village of Treryn¹ (Treen), the first striking object towards the south that presents itself on reaching the open common, is an ancient entrance through a broad and lofty vallum, with a ditch on its external or northern side, extending east and west

⁹ Family Library, Pompeii, ii. p. 138.

¹ Tre is "town;" rhyn, "promontory."

to the edges of two fearful precipices, the vallum being highest where most accessible from the land. Passing through this opening towards the Logan Rock, we arrive first at some very low vallums, and then at a stone wall 12 feet thick, extending eastward and westward considerable distances to protect the castle wherever it had not been sufficiently fortified by nature. 200 yards further towards the south, down a steep declivity, and beyond a narrow isthmus, having precipices on each side and remains of other fortifications, is an ancient stone wall with a gateway. The extensive headland projecting from this isthmus, and consisting of enormous piles of rocks, upon one of which the Logan Rock is poised, was no doubt the citadel. The distance from it to the northern termination of the fortifications of the castle is about 300 yards, so that the castle afforded ample room for the dwellings of a considerable population, independently of the citadel, which must have accommodated a great number more.

*Maen*² *Castle*, about half a mile north-east of the Land's End, and 8 miles west-south-west of Penzance, has a large vallum, and a massive wall of rocks, with an intervening deep ditch; the wall, ditch and vallum being most perfect on the north side of its once well fortified gateway. Adjoining this cliff castle are remains of numerous ancient enclosures, used probably for pasture or agriculture.

Half a mile north-north-east of Cape Cornwall, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-north of Penzance, is another cliff castle, that of *Kenidjack*, adjoining which, likewise, are traces of numerous ancient enclosures.

Four or five miles further on along the northern coast, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Penzance, is *Bosigran*³ *Castle*, within which is a flat logan rock, containing rock basins,

² *Maen* is a "stone;" the name is sometimes spelt *mean*, which, however, is pronounced in Cornwall as if it had been written *maen*.

³ *Bos* is a "dwelling."

and measuring several yards in circumference. Of each of these cliff castles the remains are very considerable.⁴

Gurnard's Head, or *Treryn Dinas*, nearly 6 miles north-west-by-north from Penzance, was also most probably an ancient cliff castle, the name, *Treryn Dinas*, being identical with that of St. Levan cliff castle on the southern coast, which was first described.

The dismantled appearance of our granite walled castles has evidently resulted from the removal of their choicest stones for modern buildings, although Borlase, under the impression that they were of Danish origin, imagined they were dismantled for the purpose of rendering them useless.

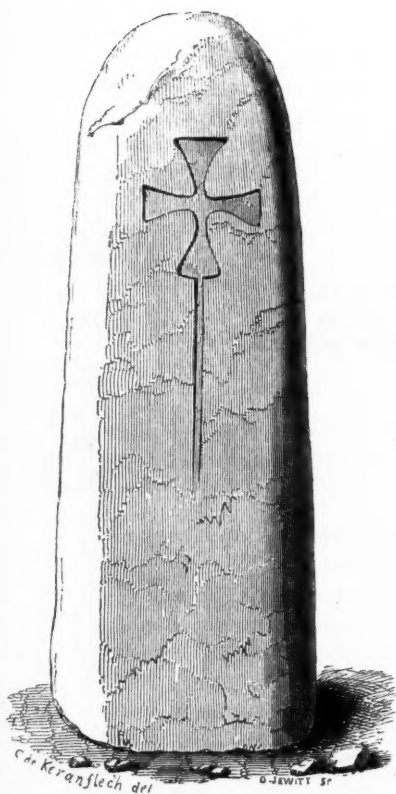
The remains noticed in this chapter are those of walled towns. The villages and private dwellings will be the subject of the next.

(To be continued.)

[We print Mr. Edmonds' valuable paper exactly as we receive it, without any annotations or alterations of our own, preferring to reserve the observations we have to make until the series of these papers are completed. We shall feel obliged if other members will do the same, because our joint comments will then come all together, and can be more readily compared with the original.—ED. ARCH. CAMB.]

⁴ In the cliff castle called the *Giant's Castle*, in St. Mary's, one of the Scilly Isles, the stone wall is very thick, and the approach protected by two low vallums of earth, and two ditches. The projecting cliff, thus fortified, is crowned by some enormous horizontal slabs, which overhang considerably a most frightful precipice, and upon which every visitor stands to view the sublime scenery below and around.

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No. I.—Branderion, Morbihan.



No. IV.—Locoul-Mendon, Morbihan.

ON THE EARLY INSCRIBED STONES AND CROSSES OF BRITANNY.

(*Read at Monmouth.*)

It is an historical and archæological fact, evident to all who study the subject, that the antiquities of Brittany and Wales, especially for the period comprised between the first half of the fifth century and the end of the tenth, cannot well be separated. Unless they remain united, and are studied by the method of comparison, only an imperfect knowledge will be obtained of their true value and scientific import. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the antiquaries of the two countries, who are now brought into close communication through the medium of their respective archæological associations, will combine their researches and observations, and that, instead of acting separately, they will concentrate their efforts round a common focus of scientific light, with the view of thoroughly examining, studying, and preserving the various remains of former days in which the two countries still abound.

None of the *savans* who have hitherto treated of the early antiquities of Brittany have paid much serious attention to its inscribed stones and crosses prior to the centuries when Pointed architecture flourished. I am now, and have been for some time, occupied in compiling materials for a larger work on remains of this kind; but, without waiting for its completion,—which indeed will depend to some extent upon the correlative labours of members of the Cambrian Archæological Association,—I think it may be well to give the following summary of results, which seem to have been already arrived at in Brittany by my brother archæologists and by myself.

Many antiquaries have already pointed out certain “stone pillars,” met with near a great number of churches and chapels in Brittany, and to which they have generally given the name of *Pierres du Serment* (oath stones), adopting a popular tradition, that the laying of hands on

these stones by the contracting parties was formerly considered necessary to render solemn agreements valid. I really do not know what value to place on this tradition; but, whatever may be thought of it, notice has hitherto not been taken of the fact, that a great number of these stones bear crosses of an exceedingly original form, and sometimes also inscriptions in characters of indisputable antiquity.

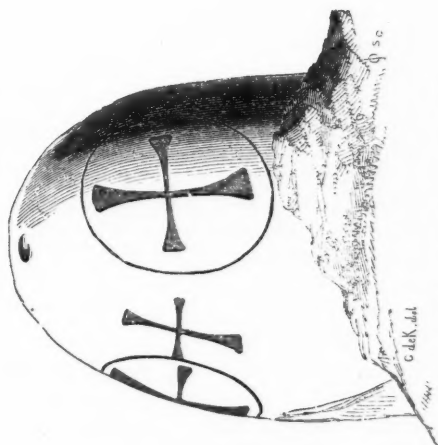
These stone pillars more commonly assume the form of quadrangular truncated pyramids, with edges either chamfered or merely rounded, such as that at Branderion, in the department of the Morbihan.—(No. I.)

The Breton crosses, incised on one, sometimes on two, of the parallel faces of the stone, bear a peculiar physiognomy, which, in my opinion, cannot in any way be confounded with that of crosses of the Pointed epoch. They have, almost all of them, the form of Greek crosses, crosses *patées*, and are supported by a slender shaft. They are in fact just what the learned author of the *Ancient Crosses in the West of Cornwall* (reviewed in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*) calls "Transition Crosses."

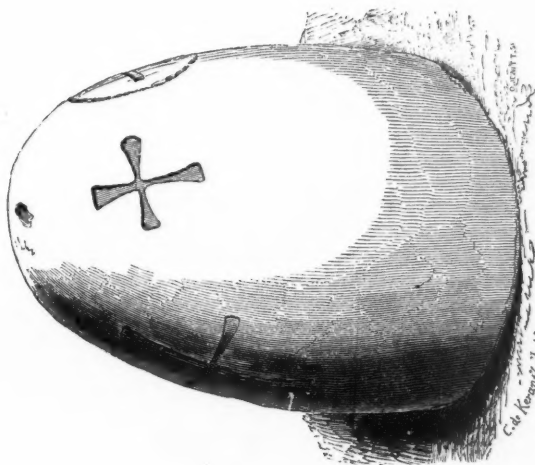
I have also observed, always near *ancient* churches and chapels, other blocks of granite, spherical or ovoidal in form; and one of the most curious of these which has been hitherto met with, is that figured in the accompanying illustration.—(No. II.)

The original is found near the south-east corner of the chapel of Legeven, in the parish of Nostang, department of the Morbihan. Upon the surface of this kind of stone post are placed, without any regard to symmetry, five crosses *patées*, with equal arms, and one of which is inscribed within the symbolical circle, so frequently found on the earliest Christian monuments.

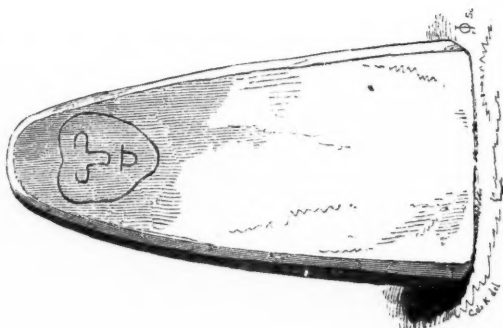
The most interesting of all these stones are, without doubt, those that bear inscriptions; but, unfortunately, they are also the rarest of occurrence. Hitherto I have not succeeded in discovering more than five, among which the only one to which history allows us to assign a date—that of the sixth century—is too much injured by the



No. II. A.—Chapelle de Legeren, Nostang, Morbihan.
(Back.)



No. II. B.—Chapelle de Legeren, Nostang, Morbihan.
(Front.)



No. III. A.—Ploungat-Chateaudren.
(North side.)



No. III. B.—Ploungat-Chateaudren.
(West side.)

action of weather upon the granite to be of any great palæographical importance. This stone stands at the head of the tomb of St. Trefine, wife of the famous Prince Conmor, of which M. de Fréminville has given a lithographic view, though not a good one, in his *Antiquités des Côtes du Nord*.

I have myself discovered another, the inscription on which, composed of seven lines, is much more interesting; and I have also observed in the parish of Crac'h, department of the Morbihan, that which Messrs. De Geoffroy and E. Breton have engraved in their *Introduction à l'Histoire de France*. Drawings of these shall be communicated to the Cambrian Archæological Association, after I have examined the monuments themselves once more. The stone, of which an engraving is now appended, (No. III.,) stands in the cemetery of the church of Plouagat-Chatelaudren, department of the Côtes du Nord. One of its sides bears an inscription, composed of eight letters, incised with considerable precision. The characters, square in form, and made up of straight lines with triangular ends, are of a very original appearance. We may read, I think, the word

VORMVINI,

which must be a proper name of unmistakable Breton physiognomy. On another side can be made out very distinctly a human face, in outline, of a design altogether barbarous. Could these be the name and the portrait of a personage buried at the foot of this monument? The observations made by members of the Cambrian Archæological Association, will, perhaps, allow of some one amongst them replying to this question.

M. Cayot Délandre has pointed out another inscribed stone, situated in the parish of Locoal-Mendon, department of the Morbihan, but without attempting to decipher it, and without giving any view of it. It is situated on land almost at the level of spring tides, a little in front of the bridge that joins the isle of Locoal (Lok-goal, Locus sancti Guthwali) to the main, and is a kind of

column swelling out to above the third of its altitude, and surmounted by two small hemispherical caps. The workmanship of this stone is much more careful than in the case of other granite pillars which I have examined. The upper part is surrounded, just below the cap, by a thick *torc*, and a tress, from which hang down two kinds of bands, coming vertically down the sides of the column. A circular groove, which seems at first sight to show that the monument is formed of two blocks of stone, is worked round it at the part where its diameter is greatest. Two very elegant and perfectly similar crosses are incised on the opposite sides of the upper portion. The engraving (No. IV.) shows that which fronts the east, in the position now occupied by this monument; but it is known to have been overthrown during the calamitous period of the Revolution.

The attention of antiquaries, as it seems to me, should be directed, in a special manner, to this form of cross, which appears to be characteristic of a particular epoch. I cannot define the limits of that epoch, but it cannot be much later than the end of the Romanesque—or, as we call it, the *Romane*—period, that is to say, the earlier years of the thirteenth century, as far as Brittany is concerned. I am of opinion that the artist who cut these crosses wished to give the representation of an object which formed part of the furniture of a church previously to the Pointed Period. It was the metal cross, which constituted almost the only ornament of ancient altars, and of which an ancient bas-relief of the twelfth century, engraved by M. de Caumont, in his *Rudiments d'Archéologie*, gives a well defined example. The kind of tenon furnished with a neck piece, clearly to be made out at lower extremity of the shaft supporting the crosses of the pillar of Locol, could have no other object than to allow of its being fastened into the table itself.

The two lines of inscription are arranged vertically, as upon the fragment of a monument at Plouagat-Chatelaudren, and upon that of Crac'h, department of the Morbihan, as well as on several of the inscribed stones

figured in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. The characters composing them bear a striking resemblance to those of Frankish and Anglo-Saxon alphabets anterior to the end of the tenth century. Notwithstanding the fine state of preservation of this epigraphical monument, I have found it impossible, hitherto, to read the *first* line in a manner satisfactory to myself. It seems composed of letters, the deciphering and interpreting of which I should be glad to see undertaken by some members of the Cambrian Archæological Association. I have thought, however, that I could make out in the *second* the word

PROSTLON,

which was the name of the wife of Paskweten, Count of Vannes, and sovereign of the Bretons, A.D. 874-878. This pillar, however, cannot have been erected to mark the place of burial of this princess, as might at first be supposed; because a document in the Chartulary of Redon, quoted by the learned Benedictine Dom Lobineau, (*Hist. de Bretagne, Preuves*, col. 64,) informs us that she was interred within the church of that abbey. It may indeed have been intended to preserve the memory of some event or other, with which her name may have been connected. The deciphering of the first line would no doubt clear up this question. Popular tradition, too, might aid in explaining the meaning of this singular monument; and, if we are to attach credit to it, in a neighbouring inclosure, called *Park-er-c'hlean*, or "Field of the Sword," some pagans, who had come in their vessels up the creek of Entell, in which the isle of Locoal is found, had a furious combat with the inhabitants, in consequence of which the latter were obliged to flee from their country during a space of ten years.

Now the Life of St. Goal, or Goual, or Guthwal, which latter word I have been able to recover by means of ancient documents preserved in the great collection of the Bollandists,—this Life informs us that, in the first half of the seventh century, this holy monk, who seems to have originally come from Great Britain, founded a

monastery in this little island, which had previously been known by the name of Plecit. Those same documents allow us to believe that the establishment was ruined by an invasion of the Northmen, no doubt by that of 878, in consequence of which the relics from almost all parts of the southern coast of Brittany were carried into the interior of France. These historical specifications are not unworthy of remark, because the Breton name of *Kroaz-er-Manac'h*, "the Monk's Cross," given by the common people to many of these monuments, and especially to that of Locoal, allow us to suppose that they may have been connected with the holy monks who inhabited our country in such considerable numbers from the fourth to the tenth centuries.

The Chartulary of the Abbey of Landevennec (given by Dom. Morice, *Hist. de Bretagne*, tom. i. col. 179) quotes, textually, a donation of King Gradlon, in the fifth, or rather the sixth century, in which mention is made of a stone on which a cross was engraved, and which was called *Padrun Sancti Wingwaloei*—St. Gwenole.

The *Acts of St. Samson*, of the sixth century, state that the saint, passing through a place which must be in Cambria, or perhaps in Domnonia, (Cornwall and Devon,) destroyed a sanctuary in which they were adoring an idol, and *engraved a cross* upon a certain stone placed on the summit of a mountain. The small degree of success that has attended the steps I have taken in the neighbourhood of Landevennec, department of the Finistère, scarcely allow of my hoping to recover the *Padrun Sancti Wingwaloei*; but, perhaps, members of the Cambrian Archæological Association may be more fortunate in looking for the stone of St. Samson. Such a discovery would be of great value for the classification of monuments such as I am now treating of.¹

I could wish to lay before the Cambrian Archæological Association a complete system upon this subject; but

¹ Can this be St. Samson's Cross at Llantwit Major?—ED. ARCH. CAMB.

several documents are still wanting to enable me to do this, and especially a more full knowledge of what has been done by the Association in this respect. All that I can affirm for the present is, that the specimens of stones and crosses now sent comprise, every one of them, marks of antiquity such that I cannot conceive them to be of later date than the end of the eleventh century. They have a marked resemblance to the sepulchral inscribed stones published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. The rough work of the greater number of the latter, and the more completely Roman form of the letters cut in them, as well as the absence of Christian symbols, would seem to carry them back to higher antiquity than ours.

With regard to crosses properly so called, Brittany is most probably richer in them than any other country in Europe. In the fifteenth, and especially in the sixteenth centuries, the talent of our carvers in stone, aided by the beauty of the granites which were discovered at that period, caused them to assume proportions which may be called truly monumental. I have been for some time occupied in collecting materials for a work on these crosses, to follow that on the stone pillars and the early inscriptions. I have been principally engaged hitherto with the centuries anterior to the end of the twelfth, upon which the learned M. de Caumont himself has not been able to make many discoveries. He has only given a single example of these crosses in his *Rudiments d'Archéologie*. Monuments of this epoch are, however,—in Brittany at least,—much more numerous than has been supposed by the illustrious founder of French archæology; and, although I am far from having explored the whole of our peninsula, I have been fortunate enough to discover several crosses, the form and ornamentation of which are very decidedly marked by peculiar characteristics.

The greater number of those met with, commonly by the side of very ancient and in great part Roman roads, are of extreme simplicity, and may be referred to type No. 43 of the *Ancient Crosses of West Cornwall*. Others, again, differ slightly from them in the expanding of their

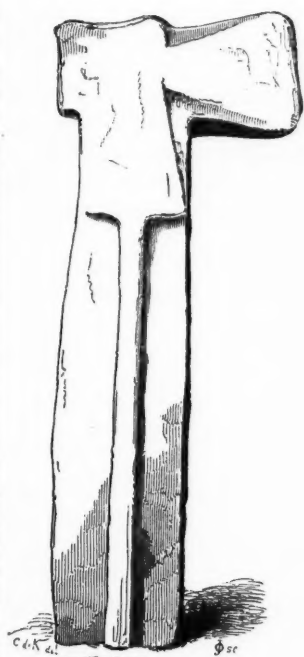
arms at the ends, and in their assuming the form of the heraldic crosses *patées*.

A cross (No. V.) which I drew by the side of the road from Morlaix to St. Pol de Léon, department of the Finistère, about half a league distant from the latter town, is a good specimen of this kind of cross, notwithstanding its inclining from the perpendicular. The cross, sculptured in very low relief upon one of its faces, reproduces exactly the same type we have already remarked on the pillar of Locoal-Mendon.

Another (No. VI.) stands in the village of Plérin, department of the Côtes du Nord. Its general form somewhat resembles that of Grisy, department of the Calvados, figured by M. de Caumont in his valuable work quoted above. In one, as in the other, the centre is occupied by a circle; but the foot of the Plérin cross is ornamented, on each of its faces, with long shafts surmounted by a rounded mass, to which it would be rather difficult to assign a name.

A slight examination suffices to show the perfect analogy that exists between the ideas (*motifs*) of ornamentation upon our Breton monuments of this class, and those of which the crosses of the insular Cornwall, give such curious examples. The general forms of those in these two countries, which bear what Mr. Blight calls Transition crosses, are completely different,—a circumstance inducing the belief that, although they may have been contemporaneous, they were nevertheless posterior to the cessation of frequent communication between the Armorican Bretons, and those of the mother country. In Cornwall, the primitive and generating type of the different varieties of this order seems to have been a pillar, surmounted by a circle, similar to the monument of Lelant, figured as No. 26 in the *Ancient Crosses of West Cornwall*. In Brittany, on the contrary, the cross with detached arms, analogous to those figured above, seems to have been in general usage.

I hope that these details may suffice to give a precise idea of the nature of our Breton monuments of this class,



No. V.—St. Pol de Léon, Finistère.



No. VI.—Plérin, Côtes du Nord.

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and to enable members of the Cambrian Archæological Association to distinguish the analogous instances that may occur in their own country. Should any reciprocal information be required, the archæologists of Brittany, and myself amongst the number, will have great pleasure in furnishing it to the best of their ability. It would give me peculiar satisfaction to learn that these communications were considered useful by that learned Association, for the advancement of those studies which it has so long pursued to the honour of our common country. As a Breton, and also as the representative of a family which inhabited Wales as late as A.D. 1610, I shall be personally delighted to keep open a channel of communication, so profitable for the mutual advancement of our archæological researches.

C. DE KERANFLEC'H.

Carnac, près Auray, Morbihan,
May 16, 1857.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE BUHEZ SANTEZ NONN.

WE cannot offer a better introduction to the "Buhez Santez Nonn," before making an analysis or summary of its contents, than by extracting the title-page of the printed copy:—

"Buhez Santez Nonn, or Life of Ste. Nonne, and of her son St. Devy (David), Archbishop of Menevia in 519; a Mystery composed in Breton prior to the Twelfth Century, published from an unique copy, with an Introduction by the Abbé Sionnet, and accompanied by a literal translation from the hand of M. Legonidec, and by a *fac-simile* of the Manuscript. Paris: Merlin, Libraire, Quai des Augustins, No. 7. 1837."

Only three hundred copies were struck off.

A preface of fifty pages, by the Abbé Sionnet, containing much valuable information and comment, precedes the translation.

Pages of
Preface.

- IX.¹ From this preface we gather that Mons. l'Abbé Marzin, the Secretary of the Bishop of Quimper, when accompanying his lordship on one of his visitations, heard that in the parish of Dirinon, near Landerneau (Finistère), there existed an ancient manuscript poem x. in the Breton language. Having possessed himself of it, he presented it to the Abbé Sionnet, then employed on a work—*unfortunately never printed*—in which, by a comparison of the Welsh and Cornish language with that of Brittany, he hoped to reproduce the Breton in its primitive purity, such at least as it existed in the fifth century.

“The manuscript,” says the Abbé Sionnet, “is written on paper, forming a small octavo volume of forty-six double pages. The handwriting is fair, and of the end of the fourteenth, or the commencement of the fifteenth century,² but it is in the very worst state of preservation. Abandoned for a long time at the bottom of a damp press, the paper is so much deteriorated, in certain parts, as to break off in pieces at the slightest touch.”

- XI. The two first pages in particular were so much damaged that the Abbé could only reproduce them in a free and abridged translation, which, however, he assures us, represents faithfully the general tenor of the text.

“Here begins the life of Ste. Nonne, and of St. Divy her son.

“Many Christians, worthy of credit, have written the legend of Ste. Nonita. They affirm that after having come into Brittany, and lived a holy life at Dirinon, she was buried between Daoulas and Landerneau.”³

¹ The folios in the margin are necessary, on account of the references in the original text.—R. P.

² “Facts inscribed on the last sheet of the MS., apparently by contemporary hands: the first mentioning the foundation of Le Folgoat, a celebrated church in the district of Léon, bears the date ‘l’an mil troys cent cing nante’ [*sic*] (1350); the last that of 1491. It is of a more recent handwriting, and relates to the marriage of Anne of Brittany with Charles VIII. It is written in the present tense.”—(By the Abbé Sionnet.)

³ “This note seems to me to have been placed here in order to

Extracts from the Prologue.

- XII. "I am going to relate to you the history of St. David, whom Providence had announced as being to succeed the gracious Patrick in the government of the country. Merlin, by favour of the Trinity, had foretold his birth, and the learned Gildas found himself stopped, by the presence of Nonita his mother, in the middle of his sermon. She had been oppressed by a tyrant, and had become a mother contrary to the order of nature. In the place where she had conceived, there rose up, in order to hide her shame, two large stones, which remain as a testimony of her oppression.⁴ She brought into the world a son, whose birth was accompanied by great wonders in the heavens and on the earth, as the holy and learned Gildas had announced. Nonita became a sainte by the love she bore to Jesus; Devy, her son, merited by the purity of his life to be raised to the dignity of archbishop. He was an amiable prelate, a true and perfect Breton. Listen with attention to the Mystery which is about to be represented, mark well the

justify the insertion made in page 148 (of the translation); an insertion in contradiction with the rest of the poem, which supposes that Nonita died in Demetia, where St. David was."—See from p. 129 to 146, (of the translation,) and elsewhere.—(Note by the Abbé Sionnet.)

But the legend in pp. 201, 202, places Menevia in the *Diocese of the Archbishop of Léon*; and in p. 209, St. David is said to have been interred there by the order of *Melgon*, King of the *Venetes*, who must have been Bas-Bretons. Again, in p. 207, (of the translation), God the Father is made to say:—"In Lower Brittany, with humility is deceased at this moment, Divy." The two last quotations form parts of the text. The scene-shifting throughout is clumsy and inartificial. Some observations on the "naturalization" of foreign patron saints will be found in another part of this article. We have there endeavoured to explain the origin of this geographical and topographical phantasmagoria, by which the scenes and actions of the mother country were reflected in the new territory. The "People," for whom the Mystery was gotten up, did not stop to inquire in what part of Léon the already ancient abbey of Menevia, and the district of Demetia, were situate, and the magic lantern was invisible to all but the learned. See also the last words of Merlin's speech in p. 49 of the poem.

The original MS. would seem to have been anterior to the time of the copyist, and to have been due to some of the trustworthy Christians.—R. P.

⁴ It is not improbable that the "Rochers de Quillien" may have attached to them some legend or tradition bearing on this part of the history.—R. P.

Pages of
Preface.

play of the actors (an mister quemerit, an facon hac an jest tut onest aruestit). The history which is going to be represented has been composed in honour of a sainte and saint full of courtesy (an istor dre an gloar a vezo lauaret an sanct hac an sanctez tut courtes expreset).

Exposition.

- xiii. "God the Father has permitted divers holy personages to announce beforehand that which is to happen.
xiv. It is thus that the sanctity of Nonita and of Devy had been the subject of many prophecies. God said to an angel,—
'Go good angel, go quickly and find King Keritius [*sic*], inspire him with the wish to go to the chace; tell him that he will find, near the river, a stag, a fish, and a swarm of bees.⁵
. The bees and the honey signify that David will be learned; the fish . . . that he will live only on bread and water, and will abstain from wine; the stag that he will be prompt to overcome the Devil and his works."

Patrick.

"I, Patrick, elected and consecrated Bishop, according to the custom of the Roman Church.⁶ I must withdraw from hence. My lot is hard and painful; I must quit the country of Roses, and go to take care of the new flock intrusted to me. However it may be, I consecrate my life to the service of God and his mother."

The Abbé Sionnet goes on to observe,—

- xv. "The preface finishes thus in the middle of a page; then follows the poem, in form of a drama, divided into three parts; 1. The life of Ste. Nonne; 2. The miracles operated at her tomb; 3. The episcopacy and death of St. Devy. "All these parts, in general richly rhymed, sometimes in simple assonance, are written in Breton differing from that of our day by more strongly marked terminations (*dessinences*),⁷ the

⁵ "The state of the MS. prevents our extracting any reasonable sense from the five lines which follow. Mention is made of a monastery, doubtless that to which the king was to send the parts of these animals reserved for his son. See the Latin legend."—(Note of the Abbé Sionnet.) [This legend must be that of Rice-march, of which the first chapter is afterwards quoted in full.—R. P.]

⁶ Anterior to the twelfth century the Breton bishops do not appear to have been either elected or consecrated by the Pope.—R. P.

⁷ "Many of these terminations are retained in the dialect of Vannes."—(Abbé Sionnet.)

Pages of
Preface.

employment of expressions fallen into disuse, or retained with another meaning,⁸ frequent absences of grammatical connection, &c. It abounds with Latin words, in the altered form used by the Troubadours."⁹

Here follows a long but interesting linguistic dissertation, in which the Abbé repudiates the idea of a Provençal influence in this Breton. The Preface then continues thus :—

xxv. "The prologue informs us that the poem was represented; but how and under what circumstances we cannot say. The few old persons who knew of the existence of *Buhez*, recollected well having heard their fathers, who themselves had received the account traditionally, state that this drama was represented on the Feast of Ste. Nonne. They knew not where, but conjectured in their own parish. With such vague traditions we are reduced to the information furnished by the marginal notes. These inform us, in the first place, that there was a sort of interlude or interruption in the representation.—See p. 104 (translation). Secondly, that the Mystery was for the most part chanted, pp. 80, 140, &c.¹

xxviii. "Our MS.,² written, in greater part, at the commencement of the fifteenth century, mentions, from time to time, and interlineally, readings differing from those of the text. These readings, sometimes good, sometimes bad, must be the result of a collation of copies, which it would have required some years to multiply and make changes in—add that the

⁸ "To fix the value of these expressions we have—*les Catholicon d'Auffret Quatquevrán ou de Lagadec*, printed in 1499; and the old Glossary preserved at London, which Pryce has inserted in his *Archæologia*, and which forms the most important part of it."—(Abbé Sionnet.)

⁹ "These expressions, in the present Breton, have almost all taken a form approaching to the French."—(Abbé Sionnet.)

¹ It is not improbable that the archives of the parish would furnish some indications on this subject. It would be desirable also to see how the relics, &c., are described in the *Catalogue or Liste du Trésor*. The Association Bretonne has been exerting itself actively on the subject of the parochial and other public archives, and at a future day, perhaps, some information may be obtained through that medium.—R. P.

² "It is but a copy, as is shown by the singular insertion in the middle of the text, which it interrupts with a Latin note, intended to point out the source of some of the interpolations made in the primitive work."—(See p. 200, Abbé Sionnet.)

work reproduced is not in its original purity. It has been interpolated, as we learn from the Latin note at the end, already mentioned. This interpolation could not have been xxix. made till long after the death of the original author, and the transcription which makes us acquainted with it, being many years subsequent, ought we not to conclude that the composition of the *Buhez* ascends, in the main, to a period two or three centuries anterior to that of our MS.? This antiquity is rendered yet more apparent from what we are about to add."

After giving a copy of the first chapter of the "Life of St. David," contained in the *Acta Sanctorum* of the Bollandists, and said to be by Ricemarch; and after stating that this chapter contains a summary of the legend of Ste. Nonne, which, save in a few additions, resembles, almost exactly, what is recited in the poem; the preface continues thus:—

xxxvi. "The second and two following chapters relate the elevation of St. David to the episcopacy, and the miracles performed subsequently, but in a manner very different from that of the MS.

"The resemblance which exists between this first chapter and the *Buhez* is so great, that we are compelled to believe the one to have been the source whence the other was taken. But to which belongs the priority?"

xxxvii. The editor inclines in favour of the Breton text:—

"1. Because, in the Latin legend, the meagreness of detail, the want of connexity, and the reversal in the order of the facts,³ render it impossible not to recognize the work of an abbreviator, who, finding at the end of the prologue a recital at variance with the action of the piece, has therefore placed it at the head of his work, but without preserving in his meagre analysis the links which united it to subsequent events.

xxxviii. "2. In the last part, devoted to St. David, not one of the traditions collected by Ricemarch is to be met with. If the legend of the latter was the origin of the poem, how explain this difference? Do men abandon the canvass which they are embellishing, the moment it becomes more fertile? Such, however, is the conduct which we must attribute to the

³ "The Latin legend, for example, makes David receive the priesthood before taking his lessons of Paulinus, &c."—(Abbé Sionnet.)

Pages of
Preface.

author of the *Buhez*, if he be merely an *amplificator*; for the facts and miracles contained in the Latin work are much more numerous, much more glorious, than those of the Breton text. If, on the contrary, the *legend* is but an analysis of the Mystery, there is no longer any difficulty, for this part does not belong to the original work, as we shall presently see.

"Added to these considerations, the legends of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries have all borrowed from the first part of the *Buhez*. It is in this work p. 115, verse 12—
XXXIX. the measure proves there is no mistake—that one of them, published by Capgrave, found the name of Paulintin, which he gives to David's master. Alain des Iles, who was dead in 1202, certainly had it before his eyes, when explaining this passage in the predictions of Merlin,—'A preacher from Ireland will become mute on account of a child still in his mother's womb'—it is the free translation of verses 8, 9, 10 of p. 48.

"He says:—'Sanctus David Britonum Walensium archiepiscopus dum adhuc in materno utero clauderetur, et die quadam prædicator Hybernæ verbum Dei populo prædicaret, superveniente matre Sancti David, repente obmutuit; qui postmodum resumpto usu loquendi cum spiritu prophetiæ, instar Zachariæ patris B. Joannis prophetavit, et dixit mulieri illi, magni meriti fore puerum quem gestabat et excelsum in verbo gloriæ, et cui ipse merito cedere, ut pote
XL. meliori deberet, et quasi obmutescere.'⁴—Ush. p. 238. Is not this the translation of what St. Gildas says, verses 11, 12, 13 and 14 of p. 78?

"Are not all these circumstances sufficient to place the composition of our poem anterior to the work of Alain des Iles and Ricemarch; consequently before the twelfth century, that is, in the brilliant period of Cambrian poetry, at an epoch when the discipline [of the Church] authorized the manner in which Nonita is received into the convent, and promises obedience at the hands of the abbess, without the intervention of any priest, and without any religious ceremony?⁵

"Let us remember, however, that we do not possess the *Buhez* in its primitive purity. An unknown hand has made numerous additions, whose source is indicated in a Latin note
XLI. inserted in p. 202, and terminating thus:—'Hæc et quam plurima alia de libro qui de gestis regum Britannorum

⁴ "Compare with the recital of Ricemarch *supra*, p. 33."—Abbé Sionnet. (The first chapter of Ricemarch copied into the original preface.)

⁵ "See Lingard, *Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church*, p. 265."

Pages of
Preface.

nuncupatur de sancto Davidagio et sancto Nonita addictimus.⁶

This vague indication leaves no doubt as to the addition of the third part, *St. Devi*, an addition which we may deduce from the circumstance that it was not known to Ricemarch, and that it contains, besides the development of the facts borrowed from Geoffry of Monmouth,⁶ only three miracles, which are to be met with in almost all the legends of the middle ages. The language, moreover, bears all the characters of being more modern.

"Must we range in the same class the *miracles* or the *judgment*? The mention of the seneschal as judge would incline me to do so, were it not that in this part I find indications of a more ancient origin. The language is that of the first part; the form of the *judgment* belongs to the tenth
XLII. and eleventh centuries. At that period, in suits for debts which could not be proved by writing or witness, the debtor was made to swear, on certain relics, that he owed nothing.⁷ The roll of the advocate was confined to a simple exposure of the cause, and an endeavour, by his questions, to mislead the adverse party.⁸ My opinion, therefore is, that, with the exception of a few interpolations, the *judgment* belongs to the original author. Ricemarch does not speak of it; but, in his analysis, he passes over all that is special to Ste. Nonne, and mentions her only when she is intimately mixed up with the facts he records.

XLIII. "The *Buhez* must have been composed in Cambria, since the authors, wherein we find fragments of it, lived and wrote in that country, and the names of places,⁹ and persons,¹ and peculiarities of manners² mentioned in the poem, are all

⁶ "It is from the second book of this author that the information contained in the note is derived."—(Abbé Sionnet.)

⁷ "Assises de Jerus. c. cxxxvii. p. 100. I cite these assizes because they are the best source whence to obtain a knowledge of the law during the early part of the middle ages. See also Lobineau *Hist. de Bretagne*, tom. i. p. 71, &c."—(Abbé Sionnet.) We have not extracted the quotation from the *Assises*.—R. P.

⁸ "See Lobineau and the *Assises*, c. xxiv. 'What the good pleader ought to be, and what he should do.'—p. 26. I think that there is some confusion in the MS., in the indication of the advocates who speak."—(Abbé Sionnet.)

⁹ "*Ruben*, *Languen*, *Wmendi*, *Rosina*, *Menevia*, &c."—(Abbé Sionnet.)

¹ "St. Paulinus, Kereticus, who is the same as Cereticus, to whom St. Patrick addresses a letter, which we still possess."—(Abbé Sionnet.)

² "The admission of Nonita into the convent."—(Abbé Sionnet.)

Pages of
Preface.

connected with it. Moreover St. Gildas, in p. 48, [*sic*, but it should be 81,] predicts that in the island wherein he speaks, *en enesen*, David is destined to instruct the people. When in p. 100, verse 8, the baptizing priest is made to say that David shall be great in Lower Brittany, *i.e.*, shall live there; this is an interpolation, provided, however, that in those early times XLIV. the words *Breiz yzel* indicated, which may be doubted, the present Finistère. The mention of the tomb of Ste. Nonne, as between Daoulas and Landerneau, is another, and, probably, the *Ave gratia* of the preacher is a third. Leaving to the sagacity of the reader what else may be attributed to the interpolator, whom the age of the copy will not allow us to place at a more recent period than the thirteenth century, I come to the edition which I now publish.

"Save the paging, it is the most exact *fac-simile* possible of the MS."

R. PERROTT.

Nantes, July 1, 1857.

(*To be continued.*)

LETTERS OF EDWARD LHWYD.

(*Continued from p. 264.*)

Haverfordwest

May 21. 1698.

Dear S^r

You had sooner rec^d my Thanks for your kind Letter of March y^e 18th but that you promised therein to second it very speedily, which if you did your Letter makes a long Halit and unless it comes within these three days, 'tis never likely to overtake me. I have long since heard y^e news of S^r Robert's Death which I fear is not so false as what you were informed of your old Friend. For my part I have not been one day very sick these ten years; nor have I ever enjoy'd my health (God be thanked) better than in my Travails. I know nothing of Delvs Survey¹ you mention, as transcribed above 100 years since. By his name and his taking a survey of that County I suppose he is scarce himself 100 years older. I hope your Brother David has collected by this time a considerable number of y^e coalpit

¹ *Vide* Record of Caernarvon.—ED. ARCH. CAMB.

mockplants and coal gingerbread, if he continues in the same Station. Glamorganshire afforded us excellent Diversion in that kind, but this County though a great coal countrey, produces no great variety of them. The greatest Rarities that occurred here in y^e mineral kingdome are enclos^d to be communicated with my hearty service to my old Friend Mr Rich^d Roberts when you meet with him. The Flat Fish we found plentyfully tho few fayr specimens in Caermarthenshire, as I informd you in my last. The rest, (which are all variety of Starstones and Cuthbert's Beads and must be refer^d to bones and modiola of the Sea Star), we met with partly on the Severn Shoar in Gloucestershire & Monmouthshire & partly in y^e Isle of Caldey in this County. Will Jones, who is my best Designer, being out of the way, they are but indifferently delineated by a young beginner, whose raw exercise you must suppose it, though the difference is chiefly that y^e stones are much finer than the Draughts. North Wales also abounds with Cuthbert Beads: there's no great doubt but we shall find them with you; especially in Denbighshire and Flintshire; which afford such plenty of Limestone. I should gladly receive a Letter from you at Mr Erasmus Lewis's Vicar of *Lhanbedr pont Steven* in Cardiganshire, where I hope to be on y^e 12 of June; but if it should happen to come a week later he'll know whither to direct it. I have not time to adde more at present than humble respects as in the last from

Dear S^r Y^r most affectionat
Friend & Humble Serv^t

EDW. LHWYD.

I find I cannot be in North Wales so soon as I intended by Six weeks or more.

For y^e Rev^d Mr John Lloyd
Gwersylht near Wrexham
in Denbighshire North Wales.

Edward Lhwyd to

Tal y Cavan May 25. 1699.

D^r S^r

I intended you should have heard from us sooner, but for anything I have to say, this will come timely enough. Your Grandfather's account of Hedd Molwynog &c you have enclosed, together with a Bill on Mat: Thomas for three pounds, the rest Will: Jones will pay you when we meet at Kerrig y Druidion. I know not whether Mr Humphreys has paid Dick Jones any money: if not pray doe endeavor to get them in that time.

One Mr John Evans of Ysgwyvrith has communicated an old

MS of William Lhyn's augmented &c by Thomas ab William, containing an Exposition of the obsolete Welsh words & perhaps all the works of DD: ab Gwylym. Mr Watkin Owen of Gwydyr shewed us a great deal of civility and was so kind as to lend us a copy of "Coch Asaph" [but you need not speak anything of this] together with a large Booke of Pedegrees &c written by S^r Thomas ab Ievan who tells us, he was made a Priest at Rome A: D: 1500. He has several other MSS. which we may borrow hereafter, as a copy of Nenius out of Mr Camden & M^r Selden's Library, the Life of Gryffydd ab Cynan in Latin, "Statuta de Ruthelan" and "Kyvreith Howel" in Latin. When you see Mr Rogers of Eglwys Vach pray fayl not dunning him for the Welsh parchment MS. long since promised. When we come to Aelwyd Brŷs expect a summons from yr obedient humble servant

ED: LHWYD.

Oxf^d. Apr. 26. 1701.

Most Hon^d S^r

Being after a tedious ramble of four years at length return'd to the place from whence I set out; and for what I can foresee sett'd (if it please God) for the remainder of my time; 'tis my Duty to return most humble Thanks to my best Friends and greatest Patrons, who have enabled me to perform such expensive Travails; and necessary I should entreat their farther assistance as to correspondence and Information, in case anything may occur remarkable, during the time I shall be culling out the pertinent part of my collection and digesting it for the Presse, w^{ch} (make what Hast I can) must needs be the work of some years.

I suppose Jack Lloyd has troubl'd you with some account of our Pilgrimage through the Highlands of Scotland and the Lowlands as far as Edinburgh; since which time we have visited most of the high mountains of Ireland; and rambl'd through almost all the parishes of Cornwall, and travail'd from S^t Malo's to Brest in Bas Bretagne. We did not indeed design to go so near Brest for fear of being taken as Spies, being inform'd that some English merchants there (persons less lyable to suspicion than we) had been lately seiz'd as such; and therefore we kept about Morlaix, whither I had brought good Recommendations to y^e greatest Merchants and some of y^e clergy, from their Friends at St. Malo's: This was twelve legues from Brest, but such was the *Entendent des marines* (who resides in that Garrison)'s Vigilancy, that he sent a Provô and two other officers to fetch

us before him. One of y^e Clergymen offerd to bail us; but y^e Provô had no commission to take any, and finding them demur (in French) I returnd my Thanks to y^e Gentlman and told him I w^d not have his name calld in the least Question on my account, but was very ready to make my appearance and glad of the opportunity of seeing Brest. The Provô had before secur'd all my Papers and Letters and requir'd me to seal the Mail he had put them in three sevrall places, adding so many seals of his own. Being come before the Intendent we were (thô the Foremention'd Clergyman who was y^e 3^d in y^e Diocese had given me a letter to him) for fashon's sake order'd to a room in the Castle, whence after 3 weeks confinement, we were order'd to leave the Kingdom for as much as y^e war was already declar'd ag^t England and Holland as well as the Emp^r and this is now above two months since. My Paper's were in y^e Interim examin'd by an Interpreter and (tho' some of y^m were Welsh and Cornish) and deliverd to us all at our goeing off. We had an allowance during our confinement of half a crown a day betw. me & my Fellow-Travailler; w^{ch} Fav^r I suppose we had on account of y^e Theological of St Paul de Leon's Letter, because y^e Engl: Merchants were oblig'd to find themselves and confin'd to y^e common town Prison. I had before we were taken sent forward Dr. Lister's Letters on my behalf to y^e Abbot Du Drouin & M^r Geoffrey of Paris, and petition'd for y^e King's Passe &c. but whether that y^e Dr had reflected on y^e Monks too impertinently in his Book, or whether these Gentlmen's Letters were intercepted; no answer at all came to my hands. So I was forc'd to take my leave of our old countrey men, before I could settle correspondence with any Antiquary or indeed consult either men or Books to my purpose: all I did there being onely the adding of the British words to most parts of M^r Ray's Dictionarium trilingue; and y^e picking up about 20 small printed Books in their Language (all Books of Devotion) and two large Folio's in French; y^e one y^e History of the Armoricans by D'Argentré; the other the Lives of the Armoric Saints. Their Language is much y^e same with the Cornish; and both so near y^e Dialect of South Wales: that in a months time at farthest a Welshman may understand their writings; but as to the speaking part their affinity creates some confusion. 'Tis spoken at least for a Hundred miles, and their Gentry and Merchants speak it in their Great Towns; but much more corruptly than ours in N. Wales, and they seem to have been more discourag'd by y^e Mounsieur's jeering them than those of sense and Education are amongst us. I found the Monks evry where obliging enough, but 'twas not my Fortune to find any amongst them anxious in my studies. They told me one

John Huel and Maurice Auldren, Benedictins (at Renes) were their chiefest Antiquaries and at present engag'd in composing a History of Bretagne; but I had no opportunity of waiting on them, as I once intended. They could tel me nothing of Father Pezron mention'd in Dr Lister's Book: so I suppose he might be of the Diocesse of Venne (Brit. Gwenet) or Kemper Corentin an other part of the Province where they speak a distinct Dialect, but we had not conversation with any of them. The onely four Cornish Books remaining were communicated to me, besides many other Favours by y^e Bishop of Excester, and I have copies of each of them. That countrey affoarded some ancient Incriptions like those added to Camden in Wales: and both there, and in Irland and Scotland *Caer*, *Carn*, *Din*, and *Cromlech* are frequent and often (allowing for pronunciation) distinguished by the same names. Its high time to beg y^r pardon for this tedious scrible, and indeed I have this post time to add litle more than that I am

(Most Hon^d S^r)

Y^r most obedient

Humble Servant

EDW. LHWYD.

S^r Roger and M^r King were lately here at y^e election of M^r Bromley. We have since elected a new Librarian in y^e room of Dr Hyde viz. Mr Hodgson of University College. I remember I told you of a MS. of Dd. ap Gwylim's Kywydhæ in the Hands of a Book Binder in your neighbourhood; w^{ch} you sayd you would secure to be added to S^r Roger's collections. I afterwards f^d the works of that Poet (as indeed of others excepting y^e very oldest) much more compleat at Glodhaeth. So if you have it, at your leasure, 'twould be very welcome here.

For y^e Hon^e Rich^d Mostyn

Esq at Penbedw in Denbighshire North Wales

Chester post Northop bag

(Franked—but the name illegible.)

(*To be continued.*)

Correspondence.

ORIGIN OF THE WELSH.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—I beg to send you, rather hurriedly, a remark or two on the suggestion, explained by my friend Mr. Freeman, in your last, on the possibility of the Welsh having come from Cumberland, or rather on the reason why such an origin of the Welsh never occurred to me. I feel sure that any one who has contemplated the remains of Roman occupation in Cumberland and Westmoreland,—the country covered, even into the wildest recesses of the mountains, with roads and cross-roads, with towns, and stations, and forts, and villas, with their innumerable inscriptions and other monuments,—must be convinced that no part of the island was so entirely occupied by the Romans as this district. And the reason for it is plain, for it was the part more especially exposed to the descents of the Gaels from Ireland, and of the Caledonians from the North. This reason seems to me to prohibit entirely the notion that the Romans would have left here, after an occupation of 400 years, a native Celtic population of sufficient strength to give them any trouble, or to cut any figure after the separation of the island from the empire.

But, supposing that any of the original population were left under such circumstances, I think there is good reason for questioning to which branch of the Celtic race that population belonged. We know that they formed part of the extensive tribe of the Brigantes, and, situated here in the West, they probably represented that tribe in its greatest ethnological purity. We know also that the tribe of the Brigantes, along with some of its subdivisions, or kindred tribes, which are found attached to it in Britain, held at the same time—as early as the days of Ptolemy—a considerable portion of Eastern Ireland. Whether it was a migration from Ireland to England, or from England to Ireland, is a matter of little consequence to the present question; but, although we know that both the people and their language have disappeared from this island, we know of no reason why this should have been the case on the other side of the channel; I mean, there appears to me no reason why the Celtic dialect, spoken in more modern times in the district inhabited by the Brigantes and their allies in Ireland, should not represent that spoken by them there. In other words, the probability seems to me decidedly in favour of the Brigantes being a Gaelic, and not a Cymric race. Surely, if there had been any considerable portion of Ireland inhabited by Cymry, we should find some traces of it.

However, I cannot help thinking that what we call the Cumbrian kingdom of a later period was itself a temporary occupation by foreigners, perhaps again Gaelic. To judge from the dim allusions we have to it, the town of Carlisle seems to have preserved its independence during the troubles which followed the overthrow of the Roman power. Late in the seventh century, as we gather from Bede's

Life of St. Cuthbert, the citizens were still proud of their fine walls and public buildings of Roman construction. There is, moreover, a circumstance about Bede's description of it which has often fixed my attention. He says that Cuthbert "came to the city of Lugubalia, which is called, corruptly by the Angles, Luel."—(*Venit ad Lugubaliā civitatem, quæ a populis Anglorum corrupte Luel vocatur.*) Now, how did Bede know the Roman name of the town? He was no antiquary in our modern sense of the word, nor had he any comparative tables of ancient and modern names. It appears to me that it leads us to the evident conclusion that the citizens of Carlisle in the seventh century were the descendants of the ancient inhabitants, and that they only knew their town by its ancient Roman name (I think there are reasons for believing that *Luguballium* had assumed the form *Lugubalia* in the late Roman period). Bede gives us clearly to understand that it was corrupted into *Luel*, not by the Celtic inhabitants of Cumbria, but by his own countrymen the Angles. I need hardly say that this, with the prefix of *caer*, which may easily be accounted for, gave origin to its modern name.

As I have just said, I am writing hurriedly at this moment, and have not the books of reference at hand; but I am not aware what decided authority we have for saying that the inhabitants of Cumberland were Cymry in the seventh century. With regard to the derivation of the name of the county, it is at least a questionable one; and no trust can be put in the accounts of Cumbrian history, given in the Scottish Chronicles. These seem to have been invented at a later date, to establish a pretended claim of the Scots to the possession of Cumberland, and I think that where there have been means of testing them, they have proved untrue. I will only add, that I set great value on Mr. Basil Jones' dissertation on the *Vestiges of the Gael in Gwynedd*; but I look upon it that the traditions he has there collected belong to a wider chain of events than he had contemplated when he wrote it. It seems to me exactly what we might expect at the close of the Roman power, when its centralization was destroyed, that the Gaelic adventurers from Ireland and the isles would establish themselves soon in North Wales, and on the old Brigantian coasts; and if, as I have ventured to suggest, the Welsh or Cymric race were established here by a contemporaneous foreign invasion, we can easily understand their meeting, and the stronger or braver race getting the better of the other, just as the Mercians and the West Saxons met and fought in England.—I remain, &c.,

THOMAS WRIGHT.

SITUATION OF CINGESTON IN DYDDENHAM, AND THE DYKE THEREIN.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—In the last Number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, p. 314, "An Antiquary" refers to Kemble's *Diplomata*, and to his *Saxons in England*, and inquires where is Kingston, mentioned in the latter

work, i. p. 320, and the ditch (*ibidem*), and notes, interrogatively, the probability of Kingston being in Monmouthshire.

If the inquirer will turn to Kemble's translation from the *Diplomata*, which he cites as above, he will see that Kingston is named as a subdivision of Dyddanham; and in the last page and sentence of the *Saxons in England*, ii., he will find that place stated, correctly, to be Tidenham, in Gloucestershire. The ditch, more properly dyke, is the terminating portion of the dyke ascribed to Offa.

This answers the inquiry; but, in further explanation, I will state that a reference to your own excellent article on Offa's Dyke, ii. Third Series, p. 16, will give an ample account of this portion of the dyke, cited from an article which I contributed to the *Archæologia*, xxix. Another reference to pp. 19, 20, of the cited volume of *Archæologia Cambrensis*, (being my own addition to your valuable memoir, and drawn with the precise object of identifying the component parts of Dyddanham of the *Diplomata*), will demonstrate "Cingeston," and the adjacent "Utenham," or land outside of the Ham, to be necessarily the Sedbury and Beachley, which terminate that southern point of the Gloucestershire forest-peninsula, from which I at present write; for there are no other places in the kingdom similarly bounded by the the Severn and Wye with their fisheries. One specified boundary (*Diplomata*, iii. 444) is the Wyemouth itself.

There can be no doubt that the earlier name of *Kingston* regarded the possession of Dyddanham (of which it was part) by King Edwy, and probably by his predecessors. The later and present name occurs as Suddeburye, in the inquisition after the death of Roger, Earl of Norfolk, 35 Elizabeth, and almost certainly regarded some of the various adjacent earthworks, of which the dyke and the Burh-heges (Kemble's *Burgh-Enclosures*) occur among the notices of customs, &c., in the document cited by your correspondent.

A short time before the death of Mr. Kemble, I was in communication with him respecting some inadvertencies on this subject, which occur in his *Diplomata*. For instance, in vol. vi. p. 281, Dyddanham is stated to be in *Somersetshire*, and the peculiar customs of Dyddanham (which he translates at length in his later work) are attached, in vol. iii. p. 450, to the boundaries of Ælfestune, without any remark that they are, really, the continuation of an article relating to the boundaries of Dyddanham, forming No. CCLII. p. 444, and agreeing with the *present* extent of Tidenham from Wyemouth to Twyford, now Wyvers Pound.

If your correspondent, or any other, should wish to follow the successive notices in the *Diplomata*, relating to a place on which Kemble bestows so much attention, the following references will guide him to the complete series of documents, extending from King Edwy's grant to the resumption by the crown after Archbishop Stigand's forfeiture:—

I.—Grant by Eadwig, King of the Angles, to Wulfgar, presiding over St. Peter's Monastery at Bath. Anno 956.—*Diplomata A. S.* ii. p. 327.

II.—Boundaries of Dyddenham.—*Ibid.* iii. p. 444.

III.—Customs of the same, and accounts of the several hamlets.—*Ibid.* p. 450.

IV.—Demise of the same by Ælfric, Abbot of Bath, to Archbishop Stigand. 1060-66.—*Ibid.* iv. p. 171.

V.—*Domesday*, i. p. 164, (Gloucestershire, Terra Regis,) Survey of Tedeneham, previously belonging to Bath Abbey, mentioning Stigand's interest therein, when the king took possession.

I have made this reply to the inquiry at greater length, in consequence of the interest which Kemble's notice of the local customs has given to the subject, and also with reference to the locality extending over so large a portion of the part of the former marches which was annexed to Gloucestershire, and for which I had lately the honour of serving the Society as their Local Secretary.—I remain, &c.,

Sedbury Park, Chepstow.

GEO. ORMEROD.

11th July, 1857.

RADENOURE.

(*Arch. Camb.* iii. Third Series, p. 315.)

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—There is an oversight in the citation from *Domesday* on this subject, which may mislead some of your readers.

After the cited words, "Bochelav Hd," that Survey notices Norwordine, Sundreland, and Bagelei, all of which are known places in Cheshire, and the part of the extract which relates to them is omitted in the extract sent by your correspondent.

It then places "Extan Hd" in the inner margin, where "&c." occurs in the quotation, and to *this last hundred* the passage relating to Gretford, Chespevic, and Radenoure refers, which passage commences with the cited words, "Hugo et Osbernus," &c.

Gretford seems to be the present Gresford, near Wrexham, and Extan was a hundred of Saxon and Norman Cheshire, of which the component parts have been annexed to Wales.—I remain, &c.,

LANCASTRIENSIS.

RICHARD II. IN WALES.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—In the *Archæologia*, xx. p. 371, published by the Society of Antiquaries, is printed, from the *Harleian MSS.* No. 1319, a French Metrical History of the Deposition of Richard II. The Rev. John Webb, of Tretire, who contributes the paper, supposes the name of the author to have been Creton. He was evidently a man of much taste and feeling, as a perusal of the History will prove. Much of this History is occupied by an account of Richard's landing in Wales from Ireland, and subsequent progress through the country as far as Conway, and thence to Flint, where Bolingbroke committed his treason in person. It is a sad episode of English history, that should

be read in the words of a contemporary and an eye-witness, such as the author was; and it is peculiarly interesting to Cambrian antiquaries from the mention made in it of various Welsh localities. I must refer members of our Association to the original, though I think the whole well worthy of being reprinted by us; but I cannot refrain from adverting to two or three points connected with it.

You will remember the Query which was inserted in a late Number of this Journal concerning Barkloughly Castle, and to which no answer has been given. The occasion of that Query was as follows:—Shakespeare in his *Richard II.* makes the monarch, on his landing from Ireland, perceive a castle, and ask of an attendant its name. The attendant replies, “Barkloughly.”

Act III. Scene 2.—The Coast of Wales—A Castle in view.

K. Rich.—Barkloughly Castle call you this at hand?

Aumerle.—Yea, my Lord: How brooks your Grace the air
After late tossing on the breaking seas?

When Mr. C. Kean was recently on the point of bringing out *Richard II.* at his theatre on a scale of unusual magnificence and correctness, he applied, through our mutual friend Mr. H. Shaw, to a member of our body, for information as to Barkloughly Castle, in order that, if such a castle really existed, it might be represented in the appropriate scene in the play. No such name was known to exist in Wales; and it was also understood that Richard II. landed in Milford Haven, where no castle has ever existed answering to this appellation. Mr. H. H. Knight, on being consulted, gave, as the only plausible conjecture he could make, that it might be a mistake of Shakespeare's for Aberconway, or Berconway,—(like Barmouth for Abermaw,)—the great dramatist doing nothing more than adopt some imperfect information he might have obtained from a Welsh friend,—like his “Fluellen” for “Llewelyn,” &c.,—not attending closely enough to the geography of that part of King Richard's story. This very poem was also referred to, as the best authority on the subject; but it made no mention of any castle lodging the king on his landing. Ultimately, Mr. Kean ordered Pembroke Castle to be painted, and it now forms one of the best scenes on his admirable stage.

The poet says little or nothing about the country between Milford and Conway, which is extraordinary, and might almost throw doubt on his narrative, or might lead to the supposition that he did not mean Milford, but some other haven (if there were any) or port nearer to Conway. I can hardly conceive the poet riding all through Pembrokeshire, Cardiganshire, Merioneth, and Caernarvon, without describing some of the localities and adventures of a journey of several days. He says:—

P. 323.—“tant chevaucha le roy, sans faire noise,
qua Cornuay, ou il a mainte ardoise
sur les maisons, arriva”

The reader will observe the fact of the houses being slated, here recorded.

The poet then takes the king to Beaumaris, and afterwards to Caernarvon, and returns with him to Conway.

- P. 338.—“ A beaumarey sen alerent tout droit,
 Qui a dix mille de Cornuay estoit.
 Cest un chastel que prendre on ne pourroit
 Pas en deux ans,
 Maiz quilz eussent vitaille pour ce temps,
 Et quil y eust auçns bons deffendans.
 Lun des costez si est assis aux champs,
 Lauñ en la mer.
 Saint edouart le fist faire et fonder.
 Ainsi loy a engloiz recorder.
 Le roy cy fut, qui ny volt demourer
 Pas longuement :
 Ainsi luy sembla que plus seureĩt
 A karnarvan seroit luy et sa gent.
 Ville et chastel y a tres bel et gent
 Et forte place.
 A lun des lez foison bois pour la chace,
 Et dauñ part la haulte mer y passe.”
- P. 340.—“ Encores ya trop pis ; car il navoit
 En ses chasteaux la ou retrait sestoit
 Garnison nulle, ne couche ne savoit
 Fors quen la paille.
 Quatre ou fix¹ nuis y coucha il sans faille ;
 Car vrayement qui vaulsist une maille²
 Ne eust on pas la trouve de vitaille,
 Ne dautre chose.
 Le grant meschief çtes dire je nose
 Que le roy ot, qui ne fut pas grant pose
 A karnarvan ; car petit y repose,
 Considere
 Le mal quil ot et le grant pourete.”

These lines are curious as describing so accurately the position of Beaumaris Castle, “one side to the fields, the other on the sea ;” and as he reckons it only ten miles from Conway, this proves that they must have ridden over the Lavan Sands, which was then indeed the usual route. It will be observed that he mentions much wood, good for hunting, as coming close to Caernarvon Castle, meaning, thereby, no doubt wood, where now the Coed Helen plantations (of comparatively later date) stand. The unprovisioned and almost ungarrisoned condition of these castles is worth remarking.

- P. 345.—“ Et le bon duc de soudray fist il mettre
 Et enfermer ens ou chastel de cestra ;
 Ou il ya mainte belle fenestre
 Et maint hault mur :

¹ Six.

² Farthing.

Il me souvint du chastel de Namur,
Quant je le vi; tant est il hault et dur."

This likening of the castle of Chester to that of Namur, will amuse any one who has been able to compare their actual condition and appearance.

The surrender at Flint is fully described, and then the march to Chester.

P. 371.—Flint Castle.—"Car entre la ville de Cestre et le chastel na que dix mille petites, qui valent cinq lieues francoyses ou environ: et ny a haie ne buisson nul entre deux, fors la greve de la mer seulement, et les hautes roches et montaignes daut^e coste; . . ."

It appears from this that the English mile was longer then than it is now; and also that the country between Flint and Chester was entirely uninclosed. In fact it was the great marsh of Saltney. We can very well conceive Bolingbroke's train riding by the side of the Dee, through that level district; but the "high rocks and mountains" must be intended only for some rugged ground just outside Flint.

The rest of the poem is interesting to the English rather than the Cambrian antiquary, and I omit quoting from it; but there is an illuminated representation in the early part of the history—it is full of illuminations by-the-bye—which throws some light on the question of the royal badge of the ostrich feathers, discussed in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* a short time since. The king, while in Ireland, is represented amidst a group of knights, and one of them bears the royal pennon, which is *semée* of ostrich feathers, borne by the king it will be observed, who was grandson of Philippa of Hainault, from whom the Black Prince, his father, derived the bearing. The housings of the king's horse are also charged with the same bearing, which was a family and a royal one in no way connected with Wales.

I remain, &c.,

AN ANTIQUARY.

July 20, 1857.

WALWYN'S CASTLE, PEMBROKESHIRE.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

STR,—Having in my possession the Records of the Walwyn family, who deduce their origin from "Ap David, Lord of Walwyn's Castle, Pembrokeshire," it would be interesting to myself, as well as other lovers of antiquarian history, to know something more of this spot.

Camden derives the family from a British source; and William of Malmesbury and others pretend to trace its origin to Gawin, sister's son to King Arthur.

Fenton, in his *History or Tour in Pembrokeshire*, pretends that Walwyn's Castle was a lord-marchership, and entitled the owner to sit in Parliament, being usually mentioned in union with Laucharn and Talacharn, of which the famous Guy de Bryan was lord.

As the name of Walwyn, however, is not uncommon in Belgium, although now confined, strictly speaking, to one single family in England, I am inclined to think it was of Flemish origin.

Leland, in his *Itinerary*, merely mentions the existence of the castle, and that he saw some giant-like bones which were dug up there.

The family of Walwyn had afterwards extensive lands assigned to them at the Hay, in Breconshire, by Richard II., which still bear the name of "Walwyn's Rents."

Perhaps, Sir, some of your readers may be able to throw some light upon the history of this castle, now only a mound, and account for the tradition of some one of gigantic stature of the name of Walwyn having been buried there.

The family has usually borne supporters which favours the idea of Walwyn's Castle having been a lordship-marcher's possession, unless they refer to Sir W. Walwyn, who was one of the knights-banneret, associated with Bernard de Newmarch in the conquest of Breconshire.

I apprehend that the date of the castle goes back as far as the eleventh century, but by whom it was built does not appear, except we receive the name of the castle as that of the original founder, like Carew Castle, and others. The name of the family certainly is not Norman; but if not British, as Camden asserts, does it give a clue to any early invasion of these isles, or this part at least of Wales?

I remain, &c.,

Tenby, August 12.

R. H. WALWYN.

OFFA'S DYKE.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—It would be strange indeed if the stirring remarks of Professor Earle, on the destruction of a portion of Offa's Dyke, as detailed by him in your Number for April, produced no effect. A zealous antiquary, like the learned professor, might justly censure the apparent apathy of the Knightonians, to whose care the dyke in this, the best portion of it, naturally falls; but there is really no want of interest on the subject, as was proved by the readiness with which the principal inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood assembled to hear even such a lecture as I could put together on the matter. As Local Secretary to the Association, it was my duty to call attention to Professor Earle's remarks on what had been suffered to take place, and the resolution which I inclose, and which was unanimously adopted by the meeting, (at the close of the lecture,) presided over by a highly influential gentleman, Richard Green, Esq., and signed by him as chairman, proves that a lively interest exists for the preservation of the dyke in future. The small part demolished (two miles from Knighton) ran through a portion of a manor belonging to the crown, and was sold under an Act of Parliament. Such a circumstance is not likely to recur, otherwise, I have no doubt, steps would be taken by the town of Knighton to prevent such another catastrophe as that lamented by every antiquary.

As regards the purposes for which the dyke was originally formed, I was led, by a consideration of its structure, to adopt the views of my friend Mr. Wright, and to conclude that it was not of a military

character, and as such would be utterly useless; but that as a boundary mark, and to prevent "raids," it would be efficient. Certainly, thanks are due to Professor Earle for his very excellent paper.

I remain, &c.,

A. WALL DAVIS,

Knighton, July 31, 1857.

Secretary for Radnorshire.

RESOLVED,—“That we, the inhabitants of Knighton and its neighbourhood, assembled in meeting, take an interest in the preservation of Offa's Dyke as a monument of remote antiquity, and regret to find that any portion of it in our neighbourhood has been destroyed. We wish, at the same time, to express our thanks to those landlords who have taken pains for its protection, and trust that other land-owners will follow their good example.

“RICHARD GREEN, *Chairman.*”

[We are delighted at witnessing this good spirit among the inhabitants of Knighton; it is what we fully expected of them, as soon as the circumstances of the case should be fairly stated. As a set-off to the satisfaction of our readers, we are sorry to be compelled to reprint the following letter from a recent number of the *Chester Courant* :—

“OFFA'S DYKE.

“*To the Editor of the Chester Courant.*

“DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Knowing your anxiety to preserve all the antiquities in the kingdom in as complete a state as possible, will you kindly use your influence in protecting the remains of ‘Offa's Dyke’ at Aber Clawdd, near Wrexham, on the estate of T. Fitzhugh, Esq., Plas Power. They are now, I am told, carting away the rampart to blend with lime for the land; so I was informed on the spot a few days ago. Do, Sir, try to stop this ‘reckless work,’ and oblige,

“Yours ever truly,

“AN ANTIQUARIAN.”]

ST. PETER'S AND ST. THEODORE'S, CAERMARTHEN.

To the Editor of the Archaeologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—In the *History of the Foundation of Battle Abbey*, in Sussex, (first printed in 1845 from the original MS. in the Cottonian Collection in the British Museum,) occur two notices respecting St. Peter's Church at Caermarthen.

At p. 56 we read that Henry I., out of his great regard for the foundation of his father, gave to Battle Abbey the church of St. Peter's, in Caermarthen, with another church (antiquissimis temporibus ibidem fundatam) dedicated to St. Theodore the Martyr. To this gift was added, at the same time, the land not far distant, known by the name of Pentewi (*sic*), because, as the chronicler informs us, it seemed likely to be of use, as it was distinguished for the excellence of its crops.

P. 62.—A few years afterwards, Bernard, elected Bishop of St. David's in 1115, being smitten with the pleasantness of the locality, by continual pressing of his suit, persuaded the king to exchange, for

the church of St. Peter's, the abbey at Llangenherste, being a portion of the royal manor of Mienes, which exchange was effected during the time that Warner was Abbot of Battle.

The name of Llangenherste Abbey is not found in Tanner's *Notitia*.

Two or three suggestions will present themselves to the reader, as to whether the fact, of the bishops of the diocese having a palace near Caermarthen, is in any way connected with this exchange of Bishop Bernard, who was so induced, by the pleasantness of the situation, as to persuade Henry I., and not without difficulty, according to the account, to procure for him the grant of St. Peter's. It is not stated whether the church of St. Theodore, or the land of Pentewi, was at the same time exchanged for Llangenherste Abbey, but it is not improbable that they were. As to the church of St. Theodore, in Caermarthen, are any traces of such a foundation mentioned in any local history? One fact is certain, that this church, even in the early part of the twelfth century, is distinguished from that of St. Peter's, as having existed *antiquissimis temporibus*. Is the situation of Pentewi known? Or are there any vestiges of the name still in existence, and, if so, does it form a portion of the episcopal land?

I remain, &c.,

E. L. B.

ORIGIN OF THE WELSH LEEK.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—In answer to Query 56, in your last Number, as to the real origin of the Welsh leek, I beg to send you a copy of an early black letter broadside, entitled, "The Praise of St. David's Day, shewing the reasons why the Welchmen honour the Leeke on that Day." I also send an extract from the *Cambro-Briton*, ii. p. 182. Should you think them of sufficient interest to appear in the pages of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, they are at your service.

I remain, &c.,

J. JOSEPH.

Brecon, 3rd July, 1857.

THE PRAISE OF ST. DAVID'S DAY.

Who list to reade the deeds
by valiant Welch-men done,
Shall find them worthy men of Armes,
as breathes beneath the sunne:

They are of valiant hearts,
of nature kind and meeke,
An honour on St. David's day
it is to wear a Leeke.

The Welch most ancient is
of this our famous land,
Who were the first that conquered it,
by force and warlike hand.
From Troy stout Brute did come,
this kingdome for to seeke;
Which was possessed by savage men,
then honoured be the Leeke.

He having won the same,
and put them to the sword:
Of Brute did Britaine first take name,
as Chronicles record.

The Welch true Brittaines are,
whose swords in blood did reeke,
Of Pagan men being heathenish,
then honoured be the Leeke.

And now if you would know,
why they the Leeke do weare,
In honor of St. David's day,
it plainly shall appeare.
Upon St. David's day,
and first of March that weeke,
The Welch-men with their foes did joyne,
then honoured be the Leeke.

And being in the field,
 their valour they did try; [slaine
 Where thousands on both sides being
 within their bloods did lye.
 And they not knowing how
 their friends from foes to seeke,
 Into a Garden they did go,
 where each one pull'd a Leeke.
 And wore it in his hat,
 their countrymen to know,
 And then most valliantly they did,
 O'ercome their warlike foe.

Then were noe colours knowne,
 or any feathers eeke;
 The feathers first originall,
 it was the Welch-man Leeke.
 And ever since that time,
 the Leeke they use to weare
 In honour of St. David's day,
 They doe that Trophy beare.
 A Reverend Bishop was
 Saint David mild and meeke,
 And 'tis an honour that same day,
 for them to wear a Leeke.

THE SECOND PART.

For Englishmen Saint George,
 Saint Andrew for the Scot,
 Saint Patericke for Ireland,
 Saint David Welchmens Lot:
 In honour of which Saint,
 those Countrey men doe seeke,
 For to remember the same day,
 in wearing of a Leek.
 Each Countrey hath his Saint,
 why should not Welch-men then
 Give honour to her Countrey due,
 as well as other men,
 A reason for the same,
 are many men to seeke,
 Then know it is an honour brave,
 that day to wear a Leeke.
 What Royall Princes have,
 in fruitfull Wales been borne,
 Yea for to wear a Leeke that day,
 they took it for no scorne.
 The seventh Henery,
 was borne on mountaine Peke,
 Which on that day did use to weare,
 in solemn sort the Leeke.
 From him Elizabeth,
 did lineally descend,
 Who did the Gospell true maintaine,
 untill her life did end,

And she upon that day,
 with divers Courtiers meeke,
 In token of that Victory,
 did wear the honoured Leeke.
 And Royall Kings likewise,
 from Hereryes loynes did spring,
 With many noble Princes else,
 besides our Royall King,
 And Princes more of Wales,
 that day were ne'er to seeke,
 For on that day for David's sake,
 they alwaies wore a Leeke.
 When Princes of the Blood,
 did celebrate the same,
 Whom forraigne nation so admird,
 and prais'd with lasting fame,
 Who had such Lyons hearts,
 yet like to Lambs were meeke,
 They did in honour of that day,
 Still weare the Royall Leeke.
 I call it Royall Leeke,
 cause Princes it doth weare,
 Let no true hearted Welch-men then,
 disdain the same to beare:
 But let them now as they,
 true honour alwaies seeke,
 And still remember David's day:
 in wearing of a Leeke.

THE LEEK.

"The true origin of the custom, still retained by the Welsh, of wearing leeks in their hats on St. David's Day, is involved in much obscurity. However, in the absence of all certain knowledge respecting it, conjecture has not been idle. According to one account, the practice originated in a great victory obtained by the Britons over the Saxons, on which occasion the former were distinguished by the leek, as the order of St. David, and to which the following English lines appear to allude:—

'I like the leeke above all herbs and flowers;
 When first we wore the same the field was ours;
 The leek is white and green, whereby is meant,
 That Britons are both stout and eminent;

Next to the lion and the unicorn,
The leek's the fairest emblem that is worn.'

Another version of this tradition refers the custom to a victory gained by Cadwallawn, near a field of leeks, which have, in consequence, ever since been worn by the Welsh to commemorate that event. The more plausible supposition, however, of Mr. Owen Pughe is, that the custom originated in the Cymmortha, still observed in Wales, in which the farmers assist each other in ploughing their land, and on which occasion every one formerly contributed his leek to the common repast."—See *Cambro-Briton*, ii. p. 182.

Archæological Notes and Queries.

Query 57.—In the hundred of Castlemartin, Pembrokeshire, occurs a spot called "Pennywell," and near it "Pennywell Hill." Can any of our members in that district explain the origin of these terms? Merrion Court also exists, hard by. Why was it so called?

H. L. J.

Q. 58.—ORIELTON FAMILY.—In the parish register of St. Twinel's, Pembrokeshire, occur the following entries:—

1729

M^{rs} Dorothy Rice buried Feb. 26th

Duke de Orrilton

Thomas Lewis de Dally's Hill

Mr Moody's Son & daughter.

1730

Duke Marmarell de Orielton

Sepult: fuit 20^o die Februarii

Can any information be given as to the meaning of the word *Duke* in this place? Where was Dally's Hill?

H. L. J.

Q. 59.—Is there any instance of a holy well occurring under or within a church in Wales? I do not advert to the cases of Holywell and Ffynnon Vair, near St. Asaph, but under or within any other parish churches or chapels?

AN ANTIQUARY.

Q. 60.—Can any correspondent state whether he knows of any traditional ceremonies—*religious* ceremonies—being still observed at any holy wells in Wales? It is supposed that a considerable compilation of such traditional ceremonies might be made.

AN ANTIQUARY.

Answer to Query 53.—The term *arthel*, or, as it should more properly be written, *arddeh*, in the Welsh courts, was a stay of the law by reason of a challenge to the plaintiff's claim, upon the ground that it was not legal, and therefore ought not to be answered. It appears to have been in the nature of a technical plea in a suit, by

which the defence upon the merits was delayed, or, as the statute 26 Henry VIII. c. 6, by which it was abolished, states, "by reason whereof the court may be letted, disturbed, or discontinued for that time." J. D.

Miscellaneous Notices.

LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL.—We understand that the new subscriptions for the restoration of this cathedral now amount to upwards of £6,000. The trustees of the Marquis of Bute's estates have contributed £1000 out of this sum. We have not yet heard, however, of any further sum having been received from a very high quarter, whence it would have been both politic and graceful for it to have proceeded. We believe that the contracts for some of the new work have been taken. The new Dean of this Chapter, with whom much of the credit of starting this additional subscription rests, is highly to be congratulated on commencing his office with such a noble piece of work prepared to his hand.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, BRECON.—The repairs of this church are going on satisfactorily, and it will shortly be opened again for public worship. All the old houses that touched the edifice have been removed, so that the building is now visible all round. Within, the pews have all been taken away, and open seats put in their stead. The piers, and the mullions of the windows have been repaired, and the interior generally has been put into thoroughly good condition. Under one of the earliest piers of the central aisle was found a large coffin-lid, with a rude cross. This has been imbedded vertically in the east wall of the south porch; and a rubbing of the cross was exhibited by W. Banks, Esq., F.R.S., at the Monmouth meeting.

ROMAN COIN AT ABERYSTWYTH.—A Roman coin of Constantine, third brass, has been recently dug up within the precincts of Aberystwyth Castle. The coin itself is of no great interest; but the circumstance of its being found in that locality is of value with regard to the antiquarian history of Cardiganshire.

BASQUE LITERATURE AND LANGUAGE.—A valuable and most interesting work on the Basques, their language, literature, manners and customs, has just appeared from the pen of M. Fr. Michel, of Bordeaux. We purpose reviewing this book at some future period, the subject of it being more closely connected with Celtic archæology than is commonly supposed. The first edition is already exhausted, and a second one is in preparation.

HISTORY OF THE GAULS, by M. Amédée Thierry.—A translation of this highly important and scientific work is now preparing for publication by Mr. H. Longueville Jones. It is in two vols. 8vo., and is from the last edition just published in Paris. The learned author has kindly consented to co-operate with the translator in his labours.

Reviews.

ANSWER TO THE "ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS" OF APRIL, 1857.

We have received—we presume from the author (and, if so, we beg of him that he will accept our thanks)—a rather elaborate pamphlet under the above title. Mr. Beale Poste has taken this—certainly the most eligible—course of animadverting upon a Review of his recent work, *Britannia Antiqua*, which appeared in No. X. Third Series, of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. Of course, in any periodical publication claiming to exercise the right of reviewing books, when once a review has appeared with the sanction of its Editors, no controversy upon the merits of that Review can appear in the pages of the same work; otherwise an endless course of reply, rejoinder and discussion would be entered upon, to the annoyance of the readers. It is for this reason, we suppose, that Mr. Beale Poste has taken the very legitimate step of publishing his counter-remarks in the form of a separate pamphlet, which he appears to have addressed to many of the members of our Association. Being, however, in a *separate* form, it lies open to any criticisms which the editorial department of our Association may feel inclined to make upon it; and, as it has appeared in the hands of some of our members, we offer the following brief remarks.

The pamphlet is able, like all Mr. Beale Poste's books—as able, indeed, as that particular work to which it refers; nevertheless, it seems to us that its author labours under several misconceptions. First of all, he seems to think that the Review in question was unfavourable; whereas, after repeated perusal, we ourselves cannot but consider it complimentary. Next, he complains of its being satirical; whereas we really never read (we hope our anonymous friend will excuse this editorial censure) a duller review in our lives! The Review is as dull as—but it is of no use to make the reviewer angry as well as the author. Thirdly, Mr. Beale Poste allows his readers to infer that he is acquainted with the writer of the Review—that he knows who he is, &c. Now this is a breach of literary courtesy; for, when an article, *not signed*, appears in any periodical, it is an understood thing that it is to be considered anonymous, and *valued accordingly*, viz., at so much per cent. under its market price, had it been publicly acknowledged by its writer. Certainly no member of our Publishing Committee has communicated the name of the reviewer to the author;—of course we should never think of doing such a thing without the writer's permission. Unless, therefore, the writer himself has confessed his authorship to Mr. Beale Poste, we are afraid that his assumption in that respect—argued upon, by the way, as a *fact*, according to a good old practice, more honoured in the breach than in the observance—must take its flight into the land of other critical myths. Mr.

Beale Poste also appears to us to suppose that the reviewer has been instigated by some member of the Archaeological Institute, known for his opposition to the British Archaeological Association in the days—now happily forgotten—of their unfortunate quarrel. We, as Editors, who of course do know the real author of the Review, have been somewhat amused at this gratuitous supposition. However, it is not worth doing more than advert to these misconceptions of our excellent “*confrère*” and “*collaborateur*.” We are sorry that he does not share in our impression of the notice being favourable; but we hope he will join with ourselves in thinking that it will not in the least degree prejudice the success of his work among our Celtic readers.

THE EASTERN ORIGIN OF THE CELTIC NATIONS. By J. C. PRICHARD, M.D., F.R.S. New Edition, with notes, &c., by R. G. LATHAM, M.D., F.R.S. 1 vol. 8vo. London: B. Quaritch. 1857.

The publisher of this new edition of Prichard's valuable work, which was becoming rather scarce, has done good service to the antiquarian literature of this country, and especially to the Celtic portion of it. We do not profess to review a book so well known to the majority of our readers; we bring it before their notice on account of the notes appended by Dr. Latham, which, from their nature and extent, confer on it the character of a new and independent publication. The observations, indeed, of this eminent philologist, opposing as they do on several points the conclusions arrived at by Prichard, might very well have constituted a distinct work, which would have stood on its own merits, and been referred to by Celtic scholars with greater convenience. However, we are glad to have them in any form; and we have perused them with great satisfaction, although we do not in all respects adopt the same views as Dr. Latham. Supposing, then, that Prichard's opinions are sufficiently well known, we pass them by, and give only some specimens of Latham's annotations.

Dr. Latham explains the manner in which he undertook the editing of this work, thus:—

“When the publisher of the present edition, after stating the extent to which Dr. Prichard's *Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations* was a work which still kept up the interest and importance which it had at the time of its publication, added the request that I would undertake the editorship of a reprint, the first question I asked was why he had preferred an investigator in general ethnology and philology to a special Keltic scholar, either Welsh or Irish; remarking, at the same time, that they were many to be found who were, doubtless, both able and willing to undertake the required editorship? Even if these were wanting, Sanskrit scholars, familiar with comparative philology, would be fitter editors than myself; these being, at least, as abundant as the others; and the Sanskrit language being, in the book itself, of equal prominence and importance with the Keltic.

“His answer was that this had been already considered; but that the decidedly ethnological character of the work had convinced him that a minute criticism of its details was less wanted than a broad view of its principles, and leading statements; and that an investigator, who was neither Kelt nor Sanskrit, but general, was more likely to do justice to the work than a special scholar.

"I thought then, as I think now, that this view was sound, and undertook the responsibility of editing one of the most important contributions ever made to philological ethnography. A great deal of the Supplementary Chapter (pp. 65-159) was already written, the criticism of the so-called Keltic migrations having long been a matter upon which I had employed myself; indeed, the publication of all the notices of ancient writers upon the ancient Kelts, with a body of ethnological notes, after the manner of my edition of the *Germania* of Tacitus, had, for some years been contemplated by me.

"Again, the volume of Prichard is not merely an exposition of the reasons which induced the Author to make the Keltic tongues Indo-European, but a general explanation of the meaning of that term, founded upon a remarkably clear exposition of the nature and relations of the languages which constitute the group. It is more than this. It is an excellent introduction to ethnology in general; inferior to no work on the same subject except Dr. Prichard's own larger ones. Over these even it has the advantage of brevity and conciseness.

"But that heavy objections (in the mind, at least, of the editor) lie against the ordinary doctrine suggested by the term Indo-European, may be seen in almost every page of the annotations. They lie, however, less against the work under notice than against current opinion in general. It is possible that this may be correct; and, if so, my own views are exceptionable. I do not say that they are not so. I only say that, if the current views concerning what is called the Eastern origin of the so-called Indo-Europeans are correct, they are so by accident; for they rest upon an amount of assumption far greater than what the nature of the question either requires or allows."

Dr. Prichard observes (p. 41, New Edition):—

"Adelung and Murray have regarded the Celtic as a branch of the Indo-European stock and Adelung, who has been followed in this particular by many foreign writers, has committed the error of supposing the Welsh tongue to be a descendant from the language of the Belgæ, and not from that of the Celtæ, who inhabited the central parts of Gaul, and, as it is generally supposed, of Britain."

Upon this, Dr. Latham's comment is as follows:—

"This must not be interpreted to mean that either of the writers just named make either the Keltic or anything else Indo-European *eo nomine*.

"Neither the term Indo-Germanic nor Indo-European is used by Adelung. So far as the Keltic is subordinated to any higher denomination it is *European*—but *European* in the Mithridates is merely a geographical term, meaning *spoken in Europe*. The Bask is in the same category. In the order of arrangement it precedes the Keltic; the German following it.

"The sections on the Keltic are far from the soundest parts of the Mithridates; the most exceptional portions of them being the parts that relate to the British branch.

"In the first volume, published in 1809, no account is given of the Manx. In the supplementary volume of 1819, this omission is rectified.

"The word Kelt, itself, is taken by Adelung as it is found in the Latin and Greek writers; Gaul being their original Keltic seat; Italy, Pannonia, and Asia Minor, as well as the British Isles, being parts to which its occupants spread themselves. In Gaul, however, their area is limited. The Aquitanians confine them on the south; the Ligurians on the south-east. All this is as the classical writers make it.

"The Belgæ the author makes Kelto-Germans; and connects them with the Cimbrî, the doctrine running thus:—

"That part of northern Gaul which Cæsar gave to the Belgæ, though originally Keltic, came to be invaded by certain tribes from Germany. These styled themselves *Kimri*, or, as the Romans wrote the word, *Cimbrî*. They settled themselves in Gaul as an aristocracy amongst a population whom they reduced, with whom they intermarried, and into whose language they infused so considerable a tincture of their own, as to make the result a mixed or hybrid form of speech. This was the Belgic; for Belgæ was the name by which the Gauls designated the Cimbrî.

"Some time—perhaps not very long—before the time of Cæsar, these Belgic

Cimbri, German in some points, Kelt in others, invaded Britain, until then an Erse or Gaelic country, and occupied certain portions thereof, until (themselves invaded by the Romans), they retired to Wales, and thence to Brittany.

"If so, the *whole* of the British Isles was originally Gaelic. If so, the language of Southern and Central Gaul was, more or less, Gaelic also. If so, the so-called British branch of the Keltic stock has no existence as a separate substantive form of speech, being merely a mixture. If so, the Belgic, Kimbri, Cambrian, or whatever else it may be in the way of name, is, in reality, Kelto-German rather than pure Kelt."

Our readers will perceive, from the above extract, that there is so much important matter introduced by the commentator, as to render necessary a perusal of all his notes, and a careful comparison of them, with the original observations of the author. We recommend them strongly to go through Prichard's work itself over again, for it will bear concentrated study well, and then go through the notes—we might almost call them the additions, or the replies. As a specimen of the minute care with which Dr. Latham works out his points, we append his observations upon the name of the Cimbri. He quotes, first of all, the passages from ancient authors bearing upon the subject—Sallust, Cicero, Cæsar, Diodorus Siculus, Strabo, Velleius Paterculus, the *Marmor Ancyræ*, Tacitus, Ptolemy, and Plutarch—and then proceeds to say:—

"Such is the literary history of the name; a name implying an amount of ignorance on the part of our authorities which many will be unwilling to admit, and which some may say that no discreet critic should presume to impute.

"Let us see how far this is the case. The ordinary doctrine is that the Cimbro-Teutonic wars were spread over a period of nearly twelve years: B.C. 113, Papirius Carbo is defeated near Noreia in Noricum; and B.C. 101, the final slaughter of the Cimbri is effected by Marius and Catulus at Vercellæ. Between these two points the field of operations changes from Noricum to Helvetia, Gaul, Spain, and Cis-alpine Italy.

"The authorities of the different details of this series of battles and migrations are by no means of uniform value. The great and final battle of Vercellæ is, probably, known accurately and in detail—so far as it is known at all. Catulus, the colleague of Marius, wrote the memoirs of his own consulate; and Sylla, who was also in the battle, wrote his commentaries (Ἱστορίαι). Let these stand as the authorities for the last great action of the Cimbri—the Cimbri as opposed to the Teutones and Ambrones, who were annihilated elsewhere, and in the previous year.

"There were, certainly, no memoirs of Catulus for the action at *Aquæ Sextiæ*; probably none of Sylla, who, we must remember was a young man.

"This throws us upon the general historians of the period—Q. C. Quadrigrarius and Valerius Antias—writers who had, certainly, opportunities of knowing the details of all that was done by the Roman armies, either in or out of the presence of the enemy, as well as much of what was done by the enemy in presence of the Roman armies. In allowing them all due and reasonable accuracy on these points, it is not too much to hold that a great deal of what was effected between the several engagements, such as invasions of neutral countries, alliances, and the like, must have been most imperfectly understood.

"That the original accounts, however, are lost, is well known. We have nothing, at first-hand, of either of the authors just named. Neither have we the books of Livy which treated of the years B.C. 113–101. We have the Epitome, and we have the copyists and compilers; but we have not Livy himself.

"The nearest authorities are Strabo, representing Posidonius, and Plutarch. Of these, the former gives us nothing definite; the latter confesses his ignorance as to their origin.

"Surely this justifies a considerable amount of doubt; the more so as the question is one of great importance.

"Who the Cimbrî, and who the Teutones were, are points which complicate numberless ethnological investigations. They complicate those of the Cambrian Welshman, the Cumbrians of Cumberland, the Belgæ, the populations of Jutland or the Cimbric Chersonese, the Cimmerii, the Crim Tartars, the scriptural descendants of Gomer, &c. They complicate also the history of the Teutonarii, the Saltus Teutoburgius, and the Dutch in general, by which is meant anything German, anything Gothic.

"The names alone do this—Teutones on one side, Cimbrî on the other.

"The false inferences connected with the first have been noticed. The criticism concerning the second is as follows:—

"1. It is, probably, a Gallic word, though it may be German. Plutarch writes that it is German, Festus that it is Gallic, for *robber*. Granted, then, that it is Gallic (or German). What follows? Simply that certain Gauls or Germans called a certain population by a certain name,—a fact that fully proves that the Cimbrî came in contact with Gauls and Germans, but nothing more. Evidence that the name is native, there is none.

"2. In the matter of its medial consonants, *Ci-mbrî* is the same word as *A-mbrî*-ones. This, however, may be accidental. Be it so. There are, nevertheless, signs of either identity or confusion between the two. Have we not seen that *Ambrones*, if not exactly meaning *robbers*, meant something very like it? Have we not also seen that the *Ambrones* came from a district that had been flooded? So did the Cimbrî. Strabo tells us this. He places them, however, in the parts between the mouth of the Rhine and the mouth of the Elbe.

"3. With either of these meanings, '*Cimbrî*' and '*Ambrones*' might be as common in either Gaul or Germany as '*robbers*' or '*inundations*.'

"Their alliance with the (probably) Keltic Teutones and *Ambrones* is *primâ facie* evidence of their being Gauls, but nothing more. A Kelto-Slavonic confederation is possible, and not improbable.

"The utter ignorance of all the writers of antiquity respecting their origin, after all Gallia, and much of Germany had been explored, points to some of the more unknown areas; and these are generally Slavonic.

"The German hypothesis, eminently untenable, rests on the wrong interpretation of the word Teutones, and the fact of the Cimbrî being placed by Ptolemy, on the principle suggested above, in Jutland.

"Say, then, that whilst the ignorance of antiquity is best accounted for by making them Slavonic, their alliance with the *Ambrones*, *Tigurini*, and *Teutones* favours the notion of their being Kelts,—favours it, but nothing more. As Slavonians, either *from* or *through* Noricum, they may have joined the alliance.

"But is the evidence of the alliance itself unexceptionable? That the attacks were *concurrent* is certain. But is it so certain that they were *conjoint*?

"The details as to the two populations having proceeded from some distant point together, and then having drawn lots concerning the countries that they are respectively to attack, are improbable.

"Then come the *sequelæ* of the battle of *Aquæ Sextiæ*. In the first place, *Marius* is recalled to Rome, where he might have had a triumph if he chose. He defers it, however. He then moves to join *Catulus*; but waits for the army, which he sends for from Gaul, before he crosses the Po. He is now in front of the Cimbrî. But they (the recital is from Plutarch) defer the 'combat, pretending that they expected the Teutones, and wondered at their delay; either being really ignorant of their fate, or choosing to appear so, for they punished those who brought them an account of it with stripes, and sent to ask *Marius* for lands and cities, sufficient both for themselves and for their brethren. When *Marius* inquired of the ambassadors "Who their brethren were?" they told him, "The Teutones." The assembly burst into laughter, and *Marius* tauntingly replied, "Don't trouble yourselves about your brethren, for they had land enough of our giving, and they shall have it for ever." The ambassadors, perceiving the irony, scurrilously assured him, in reply, "That the Cimbrî would chastise him immediately, and the Teutones when they came up." "And they are not far off," said *Marius*; "it will be very unkind

in you, therefore, to go away without saluting your brethren." At the same time he ordered the kings of the Teutones to be brought out, loaded as they were with chains; for they had been taken by the Sequani, as they were endeavouring to escape across the Alps.'

"Is this credible? First, Marius is recalled; then he travels to Rome, as rapidly as we please. There he makes speeches and the like. Thence, he marches to the Po.

"*Meanwhile* (supposing the movements of the army to be simultaneous with those of Marius), but, *afterwards*, (if we maintain that he had a previous interview with Catulus,) the army moves from Aquæ Sextiæ to Vercellæ.

"Is all this done with greater rapidity than the news of a defeat could pass from the Rhine to the Po? Did Marius reach Rome first, and the quarters of Catulus afterwards, in less time than the messengers from the Teutones reached the Cimbri? Did his army move over the same ground more quickly than those messengers?

"Then, is the incredulity of the Cimbri probable? Were they members of an alliance sufficiently large to be formidable to Rome, and yet without communication with their allies? or was it part of their system to believe only what they chose? This is mere child's play. According to hypothesis, the two divisions had been acting in unison for more than ten years, having ravaged Illyria, Gaul, and Spain. Was this an organization that could give such results as the conquests with which they are credited?

"The account is Plutarch's; and it *may* have been taken from the commentaries of either Sylla or Catulus. It *may*, however, have been a mere floating anecdote.

"This, however, is irrelevant to the main question, and is brought forward more with a view of showing how little we know about the populations in question. I *think* that the Cimbri were Slavonians. That they had as little to do with Cimbric Chersonese, as the Teutones had with the Dutch, I am sure."

With this extract we are forced to take our leave of these learned notes, and to discontinue for the present our reminiscences of Prichard's excellent work; were we to go on we should have to run into commentation ourselves, for which our readers would probably not thank us.

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING, MONMOUTH,

AUGUST 17TH TO AUGUST 23RD, 1857.

President,

CHARLES OCTAVIUS S. MORGAN, Esq., M.P.

MONDAY, AUGUST 17TH.

THE Local Committee, who had arranged the necessary preliminaries, consisted of the Rev. E. F. Arney, Vicar of Monmouth; Thomas Watkin, Esq., Mayor; the Rev. A. M. Wyatt; the Rev. J. D. Watherston; the Rev. Thomas O. Tudor; the Rev. W. H. Hill; Thomas Oakley, Esq.; Thomas Dyke, Esq.; Henry Dyke, Esq.; Henry Gostling, Esq.; John Endell Powles, Esq.; William Turton, Esq.; James P. King, Esq.; O. A. Wyatt, Esq.; George Willis, Esq., M.D.; Captain Carter, R.M.M.; George Wilson, Esq.; John L. Nicolas, Esq.; J. T. A. Williams, Esq., Town Clerk, and Charles Hough, Esq., together with the two Local Secretaries for Monmouthshire.

Owing to the richness of the surrounding country in objects worth examination, the Local Committee had made arrangements for an introductory excursion on the morning of Monday the 17th of August, although the General Meeting did not commence until the evening of the same day. Several members having already arrived, a considerable number, under the leadership of the President-Elect, Charles Octavius S. Morgan, Esq., M.P., started to examine the camp at Doward, and the castle and church of Goodrich.

The Doward camp stands on a lofty hill above the Wye, sloping gently towards the east. The rampart, formed of earth and stones, runs almost all the way round, except where the precipitous nature of the ground does not require it; where the ground is less steep the rampart is doubled. The circumference was stated to be a mile, and was no doubt intended not merely to hold an armed population, but their families and cattle. It appears to be one of the original British forts of prehistoric date, following, as it does, the natural outline of the hill, and placed as high as possible. Within the inclosure are traces of square and oblong mounds, which ought to be examined; but few if any circular guard places near the ramparts, as in other cases, are to be discovered. On the southern escarpment are some old mining galleries, which

tradition assigns to the Romans, but perhaps erroneously, as they seem to have been made after the formation of the rampart, and at a period when the inclosure was no longer used as a place of retreat. Unfortunately the rampart has been much injured by a modern drive made along a great part of its extent. The excursionists proceeded to Goodrich Castle, which was carefully examined, and from thence to the parish church, a double-bodied structure, with a square tower and spire, of the Early Perpendicular period, but not remarkable for any unusual architectural features. The font has disappeared, and been replaced by a small basin perched on the top of an unsightly pedestal. In the south aisle is an altar tomb of the Early Pointed period, with arcades, separated by shafts, running round the sides. We do not know whom it commemorates. A small silver chalice is preserved, once used by an ancestor of Dean Swift, during the time of the great rebellion. The party then returned to Monmouth.

At the General Committee Meeting, at seven o'clock, Mr. Babington in the chair, the Report was read, amended, and adopted. The Ven. Archdeacon of Cardigan, the Rev. H. Hey Knight, and J. Bruce Pryce, Esq., were made Vice-Presidents, and the vacancies in the Committee filled up. The Committee then adjourned until Thursday, at the hour of seven.

The first General Meeting commenced soon after eight, when the Rev. J. M. Traherne took the chair, and, having expressed his regret at the unavoidable absence of the President, the Earl of Powis, proposed that Charles Octavius S. Morgan, Esq., M.P., should occupy the vacated seat.

The new President then addressed the meeting, congratulating his friends on the present visit of the Association to Monmouth, enlarging on the advantages derived from such meetings, as strangers often observed remarkable features in local remains, which sometimes had not sufficiently attracted the attention of those residing in the neighbourhood. One especial advantage derived from the operation of such associations was the encouragement given to protect and preserve what was genuine and original, more especially from the consequences of what is called restoration. The President next briefly enumerated the various objects of antiquity in which Monmouthshire was so rich, such as the various early hill camps, the great majority of which appeared to be British; Roman remains, more especially illustrated in the great road by Llanarth to Cardiff, and the important stations of Caerleon and Caerwent. How far the Saxons had advanced into this district was not quite determined, though there was historic evidence that Harold had paid it a visit. That the Danes had also penetrated into Monmouthshire was probable; the remains of a work at Tredegar had been assigned to them, though on no sufficient evidence; there was, however, abundant proof of their presence in local names, as in the case of the Steep and Flat Holmes. Of Norman castles they had numerous and fine specimens, with Chepstow at the head of them; and among the ecclesiastical remains were those of Tintern and Llanthony. Many of the parish churches were of considerable interest, and well deserving examination; rood-screens, more common in North Wales, were very rare in this district.

On the conclusion of the President's address, Mr. Lloyd Phillips, the General Secretary, was called on to read the following

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1856-57.

"Your Committee congratulate the Members on the continued success and satisfactory prospects of the Association.

"The next Number will complete the Twelfth Volume of their Journal, independent of the Supplement published in 1850, embracing a valuable collection of illustrations and memoirs on the archæology of the Principality.

"The steadily increasing number of Members is a source of no little gratification to your Committee, and appears to give reasonable hopes that the question whether Wales can continuously support any literary journal for any lengthened period, will be answered in the affirmative.

"Your Committee would, however, seriously suggest to the Members in general, the vital importance of a punctual payment of subscriptions. By the present system the officers of the Association are put to a great deal of unnecessary trouble, and the Association to an expense as unnecessary, as, in many cases, two and more applications have to be made—and even in some few cases, happily rare—entirely without effect. On no occasion has a Number of the present series been delayed a single day beyond the appointed time of issue, and your Committee think they have a right to demand a return of the same punctuality as regards the subscriptions of individual Members.

"Your Committee, while they take the opportunity of expressing their gratitude to the Earl of Powis for his efficient services in the presidential chair at Welshpool, congratulate the Association on their meeting in a district so rich in antiquarian interest, and under the auspices of a President whose name is a sufficient guarantee that the present meeting at Monmouth will be in no respect less successful than any of its predecessors.

"They have also much pleasure in recommending His Grace the Duke of Beaufort be elected a patron of the Association.

"Your Committee desire to notice with approbation and gratitude the zeal manifested by the inhabitants of Knighton and its neighbourhood, in the preservation of the portions of Offa's Dyke still remaining in that vicinity, and their laudable endeavours to stop all future defacement of that interesting monument of antiquity.

"Your Committee also have great pleasure in stating that active and practical communications have been opened with the kindred countries of Cornwall and Brittany, and that they anticipate much advantage from the mutual correspondence of the Associations of each district. Some of your Members were admitted, last year, members of the Breton Association of Antiquaries. Gentleman who wish, on this occasion, to follow their examples, may obtain the necessary information from the General Secretaries of your Association.

"Wishes have also been expressed by influential residents in the Isle of Man, that your Association should pay a visit to that island. The con-

sideration of the question will be submitted to your Committee in the course of the present Meeting.

"Owing to the increased number of Members, it was found necessary, at the commencement of the year, to increase the impression of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* to 400 copies, instead of 300. This precaution has been found not unnecessary, by the fact that, of the July Number, 299 copies were issued to Members, and to public libraries and societies.

"Your Committee have also to announce the resignation of the office of Treasurer by Thomas Allen, Esq., and they recommend that the thanks of the Association be tendered to that gentleman for his kind services to the Association. T. O. Morgan, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Provisional Treasurer until this Meeting, and your Committee earnestly hope that that gentleman, to whom the Association has, from its earliest days, been so deeply indebted, will consent to be nominated as the successor to Mr. Allen.

"Your Committee recommend that W. Rees, Esq., be appointed Local Secretary for the eastern part of Caermarthenshire, and W. L. Banks, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Brecon.

"The Ven. Archdeacon of Cardigan, and John Bruce Pryce, Esq., of Dyffryn, have been elected Vice-Presidents.

"The amount received by the Treasurer since the commencement of the year is £308 2s. 6d., while the expenditure has been £217 11s. 4d., leaving a balance of £90 11s. 2d.

"The retiring members of the Committee are the Rev. William Basil Jones, M.A., and the Rev. John Williams, M.A. (ab Ithel).

"There are also two vacancies caused by the appointment of two Members of the Committee to secretaryships, and your Committee would recommend as proper persons to be elected—Thomas Allen, Esq., M.A.; Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.; The Rev. W. Basil Jones, M.A.; Rev. J. Price Drew, M.A.; J. O. Westwood, Esq., F.L.S.; J. D. Nicholl Carne, Esq., D.C.L.; Rev. J. Earle, M.A.; Rev. John Jones, of Llanllyfni; Rev. H. Hey Knight, B.D.; T. Talbot Bury, Esq.

"The following Members have been admitted since the Meeting at Welshpool, and their admission remains for confirmation by the Meeting:—The Very Rev. the Dean of St. Asaph; The Queen's Advocate, Glanogwr, Bridgend; Charles Croft Williams, Esq.; Charles Franks, Esq., 1, John Street, Berkeley Square, London; John Nicholl, Esq., Henrietta Street, London; William Harrison, Esq., Rock House, Isle of Man; Rev. T. Jones, Sporle, Swaffham; Rev. Hugh Morgan, Rhyl; Rev. Thomas J. Hughes, Flint; Henry Alexander, Esq., The Laurels, Barnes, Surrey; Rev. John Pugh, Rhyl; Theophilus Redwood, Esq., 19, Montague Street, Russell Square, London; Rev. James Banks, Moor Court, Knighton; Rev. W. K. Riland Bedford, M.A., Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham; Rowland Fothergill, Esq., Hensol Castle, Cowbridge; Theodore Mansel Talbot, Esq., Margam Park; John Griffith Cole, Esq., 8, Charles Street, Berkeley Square; Rev. R. Evans, Margam, Taibach; John Cole Nicholl, Esq., Merthyr Mawr, Bridgend; Rev. Edward Powell Nicholl, St. George-super-Ely, Cardiff; John Martin,

Esq., M.P., Upper Hall, Sedbury; John Dillwyn Llewelyn, Esq., Penllergare, Swansea; John Talbot Llewelyn, Esq., Penllergare, Swansea; Captain Boteler, R.E., Llandough Castle, Cowbridge; Robert Nicholl Carne, Esq., Nash Manor, Cowbridge; William Perkins, Esq., Groescoed, Pont y Pridd; Mrs. George Jenner, Bryn Garw, Bridgend; Richard Wyndham Williams, Esq., Cardiff; Charles William David, Esq., Cardiff; Isaac Redwood, Esq., Cae Wern, Neath; Nash Edwards Vaughan, Esq., Rheola, Neath; Rev. George Thomas, Ystrad Mynach, Pont y Pridd; William Sydney Gibson, Esq., Tynemouth, Northumberland; Major Wood, Stout Hall, Swansea; Thomas Falconer, Esq., Usk; The Rev. T. Stacey, Cardiff; Evan Williams, Esq., Dyffryn Fawr, Cardiff; Arthur Owen Lord, Esq., Tythegstone Court, Bridgend; Rev. Sir Charles John Salusbury, Bart., Llanwern, Newport; Wyndham William Lewis, Esq., The Heath, Cardiff; Edward Priest Richards, Esq., Cardiff; J. A. Lloyd Philipps, Esq., Mabws, Lampeter; John Lloyd Davies, Esq., M.P., Blaendyffryn, Cardigan; David Arthur Saunders Davies, Esq., Pentre, Newcastle Emlyn; W. O. Brigstocke, Esq., Blaenpant, Newcastle Emlyn; J. H. Philipps, Esq., M.P., Williamston, Haverfordwest; John E. Rogers, Esq., Abermeurig, Lampeter; J. G. P. Hughes, Esq., Alltwyd, Lampeter; C. Morgan, Esq., Alltygog, Caermarthen; J. Battersby Harford, Esq., Falcondale, Lampeter; T. Lewis Lloyd, Esq., Nantgwillt, Rhayader; J. P. A. Lloyd Philipps, Esq., Dale Castle, Milford; John Colby, Esq., Pffynnonau, Newcastle Emlyn; Rev. A. J. M. Green, Tenby; J. G. Williams, Esq., Bow Street, near Aberystwyth; Mr. John Lewis, Tregaron; Edward Williams, Esq., Talgarth, Brecon; Rev. David Lloyd Isaac, Cadoxton, Neath; Messrs. Prichard and Seddon, Diocesan Architects, Llandaff."

Mr. Babington, in proposing the adoption of the Report, alluded to its very satisfactory character, and to the prospects of the Association, which, after some difficulties, seemed now to be flourishing, as far as the long list of new members added since their last meeting could guarantee.

Mr. Moggridge, in seconding the resolution, expressed his full assent to the statements of the previous speaker.

The Report was then received and adopted.

Mr. Wakeman, being called on by the President to give some account of the place of meeting, stated his belief that Monmouth was partially built on the site of the Roman *Blestium*, in which belief he was confirmed by the distances given in the *Itineraries*. He had carefully examined the remains of the ancient Norman town, and thought that it had been identical with the Roman one. Leland states that in his time there were four gates, which, however, do not appear to have been in the positions that might have been expected in a Roman castrum. No Roman remains had, as far as he knew, ever been discovered. The gateway over Monnow Bridge had evidently never been a part of the defences of the Norman town; in all probability it protected the passage of the river, and might have been useful in exacting tolls; it does not appear whether it was one of the four gates mentioned by Leland. The present building, which has undergone but few subsequent alterations, is a good

specimen of the Edwardan era. The castle, which retains only a small fragment of the great hall, was said to have been built by Fitzosborne, the builder of Usk and Chepstow Castles. Previously to the erection of the present church, another one, dedicated to St. Cadoc, stood behind a house in Monnow Street. The second Lord of Monmouth gave to the priory three forges on the river Wye, and there is little doubt that some of the present iron-works in that locality are of very considerable antiquity. Although Henry III. was frequently in the neighbourhood of Monmouth, he appears to have preferred residing in Skenfrith, where the accommodation must have been inferior to that of Monmouth Castle.

Mr. Longueville Jones proceeded to give an account of the day's excursion.

The President explained that a road along the rampart at Doward camp, alluded to by Mr. Longueville Jones, had been made by the predecessor of the present proprietor, who was taking steps to prevent further mischief.

Mr. Moggridge noticed some square mounds in the centre of the camp, which he thought to be sepulchral, as well as several small circular hollows, which appeared to be the sites of primitive dwellings—a matter which might be easily settled by further investigation.

Mr. Wakeman thought the work to be purely military, and not so much as a place of general retreat. As to the derivation of the name, he thought it was to be found in *dyw*, the common Welsh word for two, and that the name Doward meant the double hill.

The Archdeacon of Cardigan interpreted the word as *du-ard*—black hill—*ard*, equivalent to the Latin *alt*, being a term of such general application to such heights.

Mr. Freeman alluded to certain peculiarities in Goodrich Castle he had not observed in similar structures. The spire at Goodrich, like that at Monmouth, reminded him of similar spires in the counties of Northampton and Gloucester. He had noticed also a small fragment of the west front of the ancient Norman church of the priory, still remaining attached to the tower of the present church.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18TH.

A large assemblage started punctually at nine o'clock for Tintern Abbey. Troy House was the first object visited, where the members were kindly received by Mr. A. O. Wyatt. The present house has been rebuilt on the site of an older one, the lower portions of which still remain, but not apparently older than the later half of the sixteenth century. A good specimen of Elizabethan ceiling and cornice is to be seen in a room now divided by partitions. The adjoining room also has a good panneling of the time of James I. In the room a small buffet, with the linen pattern on its lower doors, is probably older. The same pattern exists in a mantel-piece in another part of the house, but these panels have been brought from some other place, and were not originally intended for their present use. In the room which appears to be the ordinary dining-room is a very fine carved mantel-piece, of the earlier half of the seventeenth century.

From Troy House the carriages proceeded to Trellech; the church of which place is an Early Decorated structure, with later insertions, and a spire similar to that of Monmouth. In the church-yard were observed one or two grave-stones with floriated crosses, of the fifteenth, or early part of the sixteenth century; and, on the east end of the church is inserted in the masonry a rude slab, having the figure of a young female, with her arms placed in a peculiar position. In a garden near the church is a small sun-dial, dated 1689, on the sides of which are representations of the curiosities of the place—viz., the tumulus, the three stones, and the well. This is supported on what appears to be two old fonts, placed together so as to form a rude shaft. The lower one is without any moulding or ornament; the upper one may be a small font, or large stoup.

From hence the excursionists proceeded to the tumulus, which is evidently a military work, formerly surmounted with a wooden structure. The remains of the fosse at the bottom of the tumulus are tolerably perfect. Some of the members present, however, connected it with the three stones in an adjoining field, and thought it of druidical character, either as a place of sepulture, or religious ceremony. It was said that the De Clare family had formerly a castle here, but no tradition points out the site. There are, however, some irregularities in the field between the tumulus and stones, which may possibly have been the site of the castle.

The next object examined was the group of monoliths which have apparently given their name to the place, whether the term means the *three stones*, or the *stones'-town*, as in the case of Staines, Stanton, and similar names. The present Trellech is properly called the Town of Trellech, and has borne that name from very early times. If it is a corruption of *tri* and *llech*, it is clear that, at a very early period, no more than the present stones existed, and probably there never were more than three. They are almost in the same line, and could hardly have formed any portion of a circle, as suggested by some of the visitors. They are locally associated with Harold, who is said to have placed these stones as memorials of some victory, but they are evidently to be referred to a period long preceding the Saxon, and must be placed amid the so-called druidic stones. The well, which was said to have been once in great repute, is situated at a short distance from the village. The masonry is modern, and no traces of any older work are to be seen.

From thence the road lay across a wild heath to Tintern Abbey, where Mr. Freeman pointed out to a numerous assembly the more remarkable features of the ruins. Some doubts seemed to exist as to portions of the outer offices, especially a curious arrangement of what was said to be a double fire-place, but the use of which must have been discontinued by the community, as the shaft of the chimney had been closed with masonry. No vestiges, however, of smoke were visible. A small room off the refectory was conjectured either to have been a strong chamber for the safe keeping of the abbey plate, or for the improvement of refractory brethren.

From the abbey a steep, and probably the original road, passing one of the precinct gate-houses, leads up to the parish church of Tintern, from which

the best view of the ruins may be obtained. The church presents no particular features of interest. The position of the belfry is unusual, being over a north-eastern porch; a good piscina, similar to that at Trellech, also remains. At Tintern Parva the remains of what was called the abbot's country residence were noticed; but little more than a portion of a large window of Early Decorated style is left of the building. The church at Tintern Parva was not examined. It had apparently been restored, but was said to retain a good Norman doorway.

At the Evening Meeting Mr. Babington gave an account of the excursion of the day, which led to some discussion, in which Messrs. Seddon and Freeman took a part, the former of whom satisfactorily cleared up some doubts about the clerestory of Trellech Church, which was rebuilt about thirty years previously.

A conversation subsequently arose concerning the three stones of Trellech.

Mr. Wakeman mentioned another place of the same name in the county, near Abergavenny, but whether the same or any other number of similar stones remained, or had ever existed, in that place, did not appear.

Mr. Longueville Jones mentioned an instance in Anglesey, where three *meini hirion* stood in a triangular position, and not in a line, as those at Trellech, but these stones had not given their name to the spot.

The President, alluding to the tumulus they had examined that morning, expressed his disagreement with the view taken by the Archdeacon of Cardigan, who thought it druidical. It had every appearance of being a simple military work, with its fosse and ditch surrounding the base, and its wooden superstructure on the summit, as was universally the case with such works.

Mr. Barnwell, in confirmation of the President's view, alluded to the earth-work in Yale, called *Tomen y Rhodwy*. This was known to have been erected for the defence of the pass, and the dates of its erection, and of its destruction a few years afterwards, are given in history. There were numerous examples of similar works in North and South Wales, about which no doubts were ever entertained, one of which, Castle Meirig, near Llangadock, was visited by the Association in 1855.

The Archdeacon of Cardigan read, at the invitation of the President, his paper on certain megalithic structures in central France. (This paper, by permission of the Committee, will appear in a volume shortly to be published by the Archdeacon.)

Mr. Basil Jones asked what grounds, besides that of simple hypothesis, existed for attributing *all* such structures as those described in the Archdeacon's paper to the agency of the Druids. He doubted also whether, in some cases, the masses described to have been brought by human agency immense distances, might not have been deposited there by certain well-known natural causes.

Remarks on the same subject were made by Mr. Moggridge and the President.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19TH.

The excursion of this day commenced with the examination of the Buckstone, a gigantic block of conglomerate, of old red sandstone. This is said to have been a logan stone, placed in its present position by druidical agency; but the almost unanimous opinion of the visitors pronounced that nature must have acted the part of archdruid. It appears to have been detached from the underlying rock by natural causes, leaving but a narrow base of support. Human hands, not druidical, may possibly, in later days, have endeavoured to assist this agency, and to have so far diminished the *point d'appui*, as to enable a strong man to communicate a slight vibration to the rock. The united force of two or three pairs of broad shoulders did certainly produce such an effect, easily perceptible to the eye, but very far from what might be expected of an orthodox logan stone.

The church at Stanton was the next object visited. The original building, which is a cross church, of Late Norman character, with various alterations and additions of the Early English and Decorated periods, is a good specimen of the local type. The stone pulpit, which is reached by a staircase conducting also to the roodloft and belfry, presented a striking contrast to the wooden structure near it. If the present staircase could be widened conveniently, its restoration to its original use seems desirable. In the church exists what appears to have been a Roman altar, hollowed out so as to have served for a font. A peculiar curling out of the ornaments of some of the capitals was observed. The tower, which retained a part of the original work, had been much altered, the latest additions being Perpendicular of a very late date.

On the left hand of the road, on the road to St. Briavel's, is seen a maen-hir of the same materials as those at Trellech. Soon after the party arrived at the Scowles, or the ancient mines, called Roman, but which present no appearance similar to other mines in this county known to have been worked by that people. Unfortunately no precaution had been taken to remove the thorns and briars which blocked up the entrance of the principal shaft, so that few of those present were inclined to force their way through. A small party did, however, succeed in traversing it to some extent, where some Roman candles, kindly provided by Mr. Cave, lit up the large caverns with very good effect. St. Briavel's Castle and Church formed the extreme point of the excursion. The church is of the same type as that of Stanton, though the later alterations have left the churches in very different conditions. That of St. Briavel's retains its cruciform character, but has lost its tower, a new one having been rebuilt a few years ago. Stanton still retains its tower, but has ceased to be a cruciform church. The clerestory, containing some good Early lancets, has been taken within the present building. The mouldings of the transept arches are terminated by snakes' heads, somewhat similar examples of which occur at Glastonbury. There is also a good west window. This church has a stone pulpit, like that at Stanton. From the church an adjournment took place to the castle, the great gateway of which, lately used as a prison, is defended by two round towers, similar to French examples of the same date. The

principal features of interest were, however, the beautiful Decorated chimney shaft, and an Early English fire-place, in a small room now used as a school-room, which, with the exception of the jambs, appears to have been untouched. The outer walls of the castle inclosure are tolerably perfect.

The examination of Newland Church, where the visitors were kindly received by the Vicar, completed the day's work. The church, which is Decorated, has a very fine tower of the Somersetshire type. In the church-yard is a monument of the fifteenth century, of very unusual character, if not unique, supporting the figures of a forester and his wife, and bearing this inscription:—"Here lythe : Ion Wyrall : Forster : of Fer : ini : whych : dysessed : on : the : viii : day : of September : in : the : yeare of oure : Lorde : MCCCCLVII : on : hys soule : God : have : Mercy ! Amen." In another part of the church-yard is an incised slab, probably of the seventeenth century, representing one of the under officials of the ancient forest, armed with his bow, a rubbing of which was exhibited in the Museum at Monmouth. In the interior of the church, an altar tomb of the fourteenth century exhibits the peculiar high head-dress and sleeveless gown of that period. In the effigy of the younger figure, the change to the square or angular head dress is to be remarked. A singular brass also attracted attention, as exhibiting, in the crest, a forest miner, with his pickaxe and peculiar dress, carrying his candle in his mouth. Some discussion arose about a gigantic erection in the church, intended for a pew—occupying a portion of the northern aisle of the chancel—as to whether its immediate destruction was to be recommended, or whether it were desirable to retain it as a good example of the taste of the age in which it was erected, namely, about the commencement of the last century. The majority seemed to be in favour of the preservation.

At the Evening Meeting Mr. Freeman gave an account of the day's excursion, which led to a discussion, in which Mr. Penson and Mr. Bury took part, respecting the use of certain corbelled brackets, in the angle of the fire-place, at St. Briavel's Castle. Mr. Freeman considered them as simple stands for lights, &c., and were not intended to act as supports against the thrust of the massive masonry, as suggested by Mr. Penson. The President alluded to the effigy in the church at St. Briavel's, which had had, at some early period, a new head in place of the original one; but when the change took place it was not easy to determine. The tomb presented an unusual example of the ball-flower pattern. The entrance to the castle had been protected by six portcullises, two in the main passage, and two on each of the side openings. In the main passage, also, there is a groove, which could not have been intended for the same purpose, as it did not communicate with the upper story. The present building, reached by stone stairs, probably contained the chapel and other apartments, though latterly used as the forest court and prison. The central keep, which he thought had once existed, has utterly disappeared.

In reference to the mines which some of the party had partially explored, Mr. Moggridge disbelieved the popular tradition of their having been worked by the Romans, from the total absence of regularity in the shafts and excavations, which he had, without exception, noticed in other districts, where the

Romans had undoubtedly worked. He had no doubt, however, of the antiquity of those at Scowle, but did not think it reached beyond the mediæval period.

Mr. Basil Jones then read a paper on certain terms of Celtic Ethnology, and a recent theory of the origin of the Welsh, which will shortly appear in the pages of the Journal. Two other papers intended to be read, were, owing to the lateness of the hour, unavoidably postponed.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20TH.

The small church of Wonaston, a rude and uninteresting structure, was the first object visited in this day's excursion. The manor-house adjoining, which has received a modern front, may be referred to the later part of the sixteenth century, but no internal examination was made. Another house, called Treowen, the original seat of the Herberts, but now a large farm-house, still retained in one or two of its rooms the alterations made in 1629, though the house itself is somewhat older. The screen and dais of the dining-room, the elaborate cornice of the small drawing-room, and the original massive oaken staircase, were the principal objects of attraction. The porch, which is of the same date (1629), has been clumsily fitted on, so as to block up one of the windows. In the court are the remains of an arch, apparently of the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries. At the rear of the present house, the building is said to have been extended, but no traces are now visible. On leaving Treowen, the carriages passed by Dingestow Church and Castle; but, as it was stated that the former was a modern structure, and that only faint traces remained of the latter, no stoppage was permitted until the little church of Tregaer was reached. The building is of humble dimensions, and devoid of interest. The font, a new one, said to be an exact copy of the original one (now lying in a mason's yard at Monmouth), is of an uncommon but not very early character. It has been conjectured that this place was an intermediate post, or resting-place, between Blestium (considered as Monmouth) and Gobanium, though no traces, except in the name, exist. There appears, however, to be a local tradition that the "caer" was identical with the present church-yard.

The next church, Bryngwyn, resembles that of Tregaer, but has a good original porch of the Decorated period.

On proceeding to Raglan a tumulus was seen on the left hand side, close to the road, but not visited. As far as could be judged from a hasty view from the carriages, it appeared to be a military work, as is decidedly another tumulus still further on, which was visited, and which retains traces of its fosse. Raglan Church, a building devoid of all interest, was visited. The greater part of it is Debased Perpendicular. On entering the castle, after the business of the Monmouthshire and Caerleon Society had been discussed, a survey of the castle, under the guidance of the President and Mr. Bosanquet, was made. A singular feature, as well known, is the fact, that the keep is outside the main castle, and though better adapted for defence than the main building, does not appear to be older. After the survey, between three and

four hundred persons sat down to a very substantial luncheon in the great hall, the excellent arrangements of which seemed to give universal and unqualified approbation. A few of the ordinary toasts were afterwards given; among others, the success of the two Societies.

On returning home the excursionists visited the little church of Mitchel Troy. The eastern window of the aisle, the lights of which follow the slope of the roof, has a good effect. There is a handsome cross in the churchyard, the upper part of which has been restored. A rubbing was made of an inscription on the fragment of a grave-stone, built into the wall of the tower, which has been already engraved in a former Number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

In the evening a *conversazione* was held at the *Beaufort Arms*, when Mr. Basil Jones read a paper¹ on Breton Crosses from M. de Keranflec'h, and Mr. Longueville Jones delivered an address on the preservation of Early Earthworks and similar Remains.

In the meantime the Committee were engaged in the private business of the Association, Mr. Babington in the chair, when the following resolutions were passed:—

That the subscription for the future be £1 1s., instead of £1.

That the Committee have the power of proposing, as honorary members, foreigners living abroad.

That the books, &c., of the Association, by the permission of the Council of the Royal Institution of South Wales, be intrusted to the keeping of the Institution, under certain terms to be arranged.

That John Lloyd Phillips, Esq., of Mabws, Lampeter, and John Hughes, Esq., of Lliestgwilim, Aberystwyth, be appointed Auditors for 1858.

The General Meeting commenced at nine, Mr. Babington in the chair, when it was agreed that Rhyl should be the place of meeting in 1858, and that the Bishop of St. Asaph should be requested to act as President.

That T. O. Morgan, Esq., be appointed Treasurer; and that the thanks of the Association should be conveyed to Thomas Allen, Esq., the late Treasurer, for his long services to the Association.

That M. le Viscomte de la Villemarqué, M. Aymar de Blois, and M. Arthur de la Borderie, be elected honorary members.

That the following gentlemen be elected to fill up the vacancies in the Committee:—Thomas Allen, Esq., Thomas Wright, Esq., J. O. Westwood, Esq., J. D. Nicholl Carne, Esq., The Rev. Wm. Basil Jones, the Rev. J. Pryse Drew, the Rev. John Jones (Llanllyfni), and the Rev. J. Earle.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21ST.

The brilliant weather still continuing to favour the excursions, a numerous assemblage started at the usual time. Following the road which runs along a very picturesque valley, dividing the two counties of Monmouth and Hereford, the excursionists first halted at Pembridge. This castle, which is

¹ This paper is printed in the last Number of our Journal.

nearly square, with the usual bastions at its angles, seems to have been provided with external wooden galleries, running along the curtains on two sides, the ends of which were supported and defended by a peculiar adaptation of the masonry. A farm-house occupies the interior of the castle, which seems not to have had a central keep.

On leaving Pembridge, Garway Church and dove-house were next visited. By an oversight, no arrangements had been made to have the church opened, so that, after waiting for some time, the visitors were compelled to be satisfied with an external view, as the guardian of the keys could not be found. The church is connected with a square building by a passage, but the exact purpose of its erection was not explained. The greater part of the church is Norman. The curious dove-house, attached to the adjacent farm buildings, has been described in the *Archæologia*, and the *Journal of the Archæological Institute*. While the visitors were waiting for the keys, Mr. B. L. Chapman, found, amid the loose soil in the church-yard, the iron head of a mediæval spear, which he presented, through the President, to the Caerleon Museum.

At Kenchurch, the majority of the company left their carriages, and walked across the park to Grosmont. The principal feature of interest in the parish church of Kenchurch is the picturesque belfry, with its open work, a richer specimen of which peculiar type was afterwards seen at Skenfrith. Inside the tower are traces of very early work, but the church itself has nothing remarkable about it. It is about to be rebuilt, under the superintendence of one of our members, who will do his best to preserve, as far as possible, the wooden work of the belfry.

On arriving at Grosmont, the excursionists found a substantial luncheon provided for them, in the vicarage garden, by the hospitable incumbent, which, having been satisfactorily discussed, an adjournment to the church was ordered by the President. This edifice is a singularly fine specimen of a Transition Norman parish church of a superior class, although a considerable portion of the edifice presents features of the later styles. The earliest portion is the nave, now separated from the chancel by a modern partition, but which is about to be removed under some contemplated alterations. The internal slopes of the ceilings of the aisles of the nave are different, but both are externally covered by a roof of uniform slope. The presbytery, which embraced the space under the tower, is of Early English, though portions of this part seem old enough to be referred to the end of the twelfth century. The south transept has been apparently rebuilt at a much later time. In the south transept is a piscina with the tooth ornament. A Decorated chapel, containing a good piscina of the same date, has been built on to the transept and south wall of the church, without interfering with the original outline of the building. The present tower seems, from small traces of weathering, to have been altered from its original square form. The roodloft is lighted by a dormer window in the nave, as is said to be frequently the case in this district. Attached to the external wall of the church is a large effigy of a knight in mail armour, but of such rude execution that it was questioned by some present whether it had ever been completed. No name was associated

with it, and it has evidently been removed from some other situation to its present one.

Mr. Freeman, at the request of the President, pointed out the principal features of the church, after which the castle on the opposite side of the road was visited. The ruins are, however, in a very dismantled state, and are of no particular interest, except the beautiful Decorated chimney, similar to the one so much admired at St. Briavel's Castle.

Skenfrith Castle and Church were visited on the return homewards. The latter has some good Early English and Decorated work, especially in the end windows of the north aisle. The belfry is similar to, but richer than, the one at Kenchurch. A richly embroidered cope is preserved in the church. Contiguous to the church is the castle, which consists of a small circular keep, surrounded by walls and bastions, probably of later date than the keep. Attached externally to one of the curtains is a bastion tower, having no internal communication with the court of the castle. It is so surrounded by cottages, built up against this part of the castle, that no external examination was possible, but it was said to be a solid mass of masonry. Unless it was intended to act as a buttress, it is not easy to say what use it could have been.

On leaving Skenfrith the excursionists, on their way to New Castle, passed through the grounds of Hillstone House, where they were most kindly and hospitably received by Mr. Cave; but the lateness of the hour unfortunately forbade any protracted stay, so that nothing but a very hasty inspection of that gentleman's interesting collection of arms and works of art was possible. Of New Castle little remains but faint traces. It had probably been one of the first defences advanced into the enemy's country, and on the subsequent erection of Skenfrith, Grosmont, and White Castle, had fallen into disuse and decay.

The President opened the meeting in the evening with an account of the various remains they had visited that day; after which he called on the Rev. H. Hey Knight to read his paper on the traces of Danish occupation in the south and south-west coasts of England.

On the conclusion of the paper, on which some remarks were made by the President, confirmative of the positions and statements of Mr. Knight, Mr. Traherne moved a vote of thanks to the President for his efficient services, which had contributed so effectually to the success and pleasure of the meeting during the week.

Mr. Babington seconded the vote, which the President duly acknowledged.

Mr. H. Hey Knight proposed, and Mr. T. O. Morgan seconded, a vote of thanks to the Monmouthshire and Caerleon Antiquarian Society, for their hospitality at Raglan Castle.

Mr. Barnwell proposed, and Mr. Moggridge seconded, a similar vote to the Local Committee, which was responded to by the Vicar of Monmouth.

Mr. Freeman, expressing his regret that sufficient time had not been permitted to the members to examine the collection as carefully as it deserved, proposed a vote of thanks to the contributors of the Local Museum.

Mr. Bury seconded the vote.

The Secretaries were also ordered to convey the thanks of the Association to the Vicar of Grosmont, and Mr. Cave, for their attention and hospitality to the members.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22ND.

The majority of the members having to leave at an early hour on their return homewards, the final excursion was made by a small party. The two objects visited were the church of Llantilio Crossenny, and White Castle. The church is a spacious structure, principally of the Decorated style, with later work, especially in the large chapel on the north side of the presbytery. The oldest portion of the building is a portion of the tower. There are squints in the north chapel, those on the south side have been blocked up. The division between the south chapel and presbytery seem originally to have been composed of solid wall of five or six feet in height, having a small doorway of communication near the eastern extremity. Whether the masonry had been carried higher than it is at present is doubtful. There are several grave-stones, some of them with ornamented crosses, but none of any considerable antiquity. One even bears the date of the beginning of the eighteenth century, furnishing an instance how long local types may be retained in remote districts. The interior of the church has been lately fitted up with open seats, which seemed to embrace the two very essential qualifications of comfort and propriety. The south windows in the nave have also been replaced, and are said to be copies of their predecessors; they are not, however, equal to an original window in the south chapel, where the double mouldings of the tracery have a very good effect. In the church-yard is an altar tomb over the remains of the son of Colonel Clifford, as remarkable for its beauty as its chasteness. Below the house is the site of what is said to have been the mansion of Sir David Gam. The site has been entirely surrounded by a moat; and, though no traces of the building have been found, yet there is no doubt but that there has existed there a fortified mansion, and, in all probability, that of the person to whom it is assigned. Colonel Clifford had kindly invited the members of the Association to luncheon, but the invitation could not be accepted, as it was necessary to reach Abergavenny by a particular hour.

White Castle, which is situated at a short distance, presents the singular form of an oval with six bastions, large enough to have furnished good sized apartments, and which must have been entirely lighted from the inner court. There were no appearances of a central keep ever having existed; and as the outer ballium is protected by high walls and strong flanking towers, probably the oval castle served the ordinary purpose of a keep. The outer works, which are very perfect, may be of somewhat later date. A large portion of the castle has fallen through decay, and, unless some precautions are taken, a considerable portion of the right hand bastion at one of the entrances will probably follow; and it is to be hoped that the proprietor of this interesting ruin may be induced to take the necessary steps to prevent the anticipated mischief.

CATALOGUE OF THE CONTENTS OF THE MUSEUM AT THE MONMOUTH MEETING, 1857.

PRIMÆVAL.

Two beads (called druidical).

Stone hammer, from Glanystwyth, near Aberystwyth.

Bronze sword, and celt.

T. O. Morgan, Esq.

Portion of a stone hammer, found near Llandello.—F. Lloyd Philipps, Esq.

Circular stone hammer, from Llanbedr, Denbighshire.

Stone celt.

Two bronze axe heads.

Two bronze celts.

Bronze knife or dagger, from Cyffylliog, Denbighshire.

Rev. E. L. Barnwell.

Bronze celt.—S. Bosanquet, Esq.

Bronze celt.—Rev. William Dyke.

Spear head and celt (bronze).—William Powell Hooper, Esq.

Two bronze celts.—Caerleon Museum.

ROMAN.

Two carved ivories—A goat in bronze.

Blue and variegated beads—Fibulæ, enamelled, bronze and ivory.

Armillæ, ear-rings, key, rings, styles, and foot-rule, all in bronze.

Counters—Lamps (clay)—Specimens of Samian War, all from Caerleon.

Caerleon Museum.

Finger-ring—Armillæ—Spindle-wheel—Pins and spoon (bone)—Handle of knife—

Arrow heads, all from Caerwent.

Caerleon Museum.

A collection of intaglios.—S. Bosanquet, Esq.

Bronze ligula in case—Silver ring.—Rev. E. L. Barnwell.

Bronze statuette of Mercury, from Wroxeter.—J. Murry Foster, Esq.

Impression of lead stampella.—Mr. R. Ready.

COINS, MEDALS, &c.

Four aurei, of Lower Empire—Denarii, and Roman brass coins, found in Gloucestershire.

Gold coin of Charles V., Rex Francorum.

Jacobus.

Medals of Pretender, and of his wife, on the birth of their son.

T. Wakeman, Esq.

Denarii and small brass, found at Bristol.

Nobles of Edward III. and Henry IV.

Russian and other medals in gold, silver, and bronze.

George Cave, Esq.

- A collection of denarii, and large brass.—T. O. Morgan, Esq.
 Selected series, in first and second brass, from Augustus to Aurelian.
 Denarii of Tiberius, and Calpurnian family.
 Aureus (Valentinian)
 Coins of Panormus, Antioch, Ephesus, Corinth, Syracuse, in silver and brass.
 Pennies of Edward the Confessor, Henry II. and III., Edward I. and II.
 Groats of Edward III., Henry V., and Henry VIII.
 Half groat of Mary Queen of Scots.
 Sovereign of James I.
 Shilling of Charles I. (Newark.)
 A collection of crowns and half-crowns, from Charles I. to Anne.
 Silver coin of Charles, Duke of Burgundy.
 Belgian gold coin, 1654.
 Touch-piece of Charles II.
 Engraved medal of Charles I. and his Queen.

Rev. E. L. Barnwell.

Gold Coin, British.

Aurei of Lower Empire.

Jacobus and sovereign of Charles I.—A collection of silver coins (various).

S. Bosanquet, Esq.

Collection of small Roman brass.—Mr. E. Mason.

The same.

Mr. T. S. Williams.

The same.

Mr. Thomas Moore.

The same.

William Turton, Esq.

A cabinet of Roman and English coins.—Mrs. W. Oakley.

Silver medals of Charles II. and Anne.—F. O. Wyatt, Esq.

Silver medallion of Mrs. Cassandra Westfaling, 1637.—Rev. Walter Hill.

Medallion of Clement IV.—Rev. William Dyke.

Peace medal (1801).—John Powles, Esq.

A collection of provincial tokens.—Rev. J. F. Arney.

MIDDLEVAL—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ornamental baldric, fifteenth century (Italian work).

Flagon of iron, and knotting shuttle of steel, both damascened with silver.

Small open work steel box, seventeenth century.

Chased steel clasp, fifteenth century.

A collection of Papal rings of Nicholas V., Innocent VIII., Paul II., Pius II., Sextus IV., and others.

Indian knife, from Pennsylvania.

A collection of stone arrow heads from the United States.

C. Octavius S. Morgan, Esq., M.P.

Etruscan vases and lamps.

Fragments of pottery from Carthage.

Spear head—Two ancient keys.

A collection of Oriental and other arms.

George Cave, Esq.

Two steel morions and breastplates.

Iron mace.

Cross-bow.

Ancient bit.

A collection of spurs from the time of Edward II. to 1700.

Iron knife, found at Ariconium.

A black jack, 1662—Leather bottle and drinking cup mounted in silver.

W. P. Hooper, Esq.

A cross-bow.—Mr. John Giles.

Lock from gate of Llantarnam Abbey.—J. A. Herbert, Esq.

Silver mounted shell casket.

Paper lantern.

Antique toilette bottle, gold mounted and jewelled.

Two alabaster carvings from Beckford Priory, Gloucestershire.

Boxwood carving.

Thomas Wakeman, Esq.

Two alabaster carvings.

Processional cross.

Embroidered chasuble.

Rev. Thomas Abbot.

Virgin and child in wood (Flemish).

Carved busk, 1781.

An apostle spoon.

The Rev. William Dyke.

Encaustic tiles from St. Mary's Church, Monmouth, and Tintern Abbey.—Mr. C. Lawrence.

Encaustic tile from St. Mary's, Brecon.—W. L. Banks, Esq.

Encaustic tiles from a wall of the Priory, Monmouth, one of which has the date of 1457.—J. G. George, Esq.

Matrix of seal of the Chancery at Monmouth (found in the bed of the Wye).—T. Wakeman, Esq.

Brass matrix of seal (*temp.* Edward II.), found near Wilton Abbey.—J. G. Nightingale, Esq.

Matrix of seal, with merchant's mark, found on the site of Monmouth Priory.—J. G. George, Esq.

Town seal (impression of) Haverfordwest.—Rev. H. Longueville Jones.

Impressions of provincial seal of Preaching Friars, Tintern Abbey, and Ewenny Priory.—O. A. Wyatt, Esq.

A series of the great seals of England.—Mr. R. Ready.

Brass finger ring, found in Chepstow Castle.—William Turton, Esq.

Stoup, found in Monmouth Castle.—The Duke of Beaufort.

Hunting sword of Louis XVI.—Dr. Willis.

Alabaster figure of Justice, found in a wall of Windsor Castle.

Models of the churches of the Nativity at Bethlehem, and of the Holy Sepulchre, and of the cross on high altar of latter.

Sir Willoughby Rooke.

Carved shell box.

Tonsor's bowl of earthenware.

Henry Dyke, Esq.

Oak cabinet.—Mr. Charles Williams.

Antique clock and case.—Mr. Edward Mason.

Money box.—Mrs. M. Coates.

French eagle from Waterloo.—Dr. Bushel.

A George in sardonxy.

Box covered with curious needle work.

A collection of Egyptian and Assyrian intaglios.

Cylinder seal (Babylonian).

S. Bosanquet, Esq.

Two antique fans.—Rev. Walter Hill.

A pair of antique wedding shoes.—Miss Jones.

Embroidered housewife.—John Powles, Esq.

Embroidered Bible cover of Queen Anne, and copies of some of her letters.—

O. A. Wyatt, Esq.

China and other ware.—Mr. William Mills.

Maces of the Corporation of Monmouth.—The Mayor of Monmouth.

Sacramental plate from St. Mary's Church, Monmouth.—The Rev. J. F. Arney.

RUBBINGS, DRAWINGS, &c.

Twelve rubbings of incised stones (Wales).

Rubbings of stones found at Caerleon; of brasses from Malvern, Llangattock, near Usk, Llanover, Newland Church and Church-yard.

Rubbings from Newborough Church, Anglesey, Llanfihangel Church, Montgomery, St. Pierre, Christ Church, Monmouth, and Llanfrynach stone, Brecon. Oghams from St. Dogmael's, Cardigan, and Cheriton Church, Pembrokeshire.

Miss Pughe, J. O. Westwood, Esq., Thomas Wakeman, Esq., F. O. Mitchel, Esq., W. L. Banks, Esq., Rev. W. Wynne Williams, Rev. David Thomas, Rev. H. Longueville Jones, F. Wilton Fryer, Esq.

A collection of prints and drawings of details of St. Donat's, Beaupré, Llangwm Old Church.—Rev. T. O. Tudor.

Views of Castles in Monmouthshire.—The Rev. William Dyke.

Coloured drawing of roodloft, Bettws.—J. Wakeman, Esq.

Traces of stencilling under an arch at St. Mary's, Brecon.—W. L. Banks, Esq.

Several drawings, lithographs, maps, &c., including a tracing from a curious map of Skenfrith,—the latter exhibited by O. A. Wyatt, Esq.

PRINTED BOOKS.

Salisbury missal, printed on vellum, formerly belonging to the College of Westbury. Collection of wood engravings of medical professors.

T. Wakeman, Esq.

The Siege of Troy, and Dance of Death, 1485 (black-letter).

Common Prayer, 1566 (black-letter).

Rev. T. O. Tudor.

Bible, 1511.—The Mayor of Monmouth.

Table of Alphabets, published at Rome.—Rev. T. Abbot.

MANUSCRIPTS, AND ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS.

Enderby's Monmouthshire Notes, Pedigrees, &c.

Welsh Poems of Lewis Dwnn.

Mabinogion, one of the MSS. collated for the printed translation.

Hanes Peredur.

Barddoniaeth, a collection of Welsh Poems.

Casgliad Birth, a collection of Welsh Poems.

Welsh version of Geoffrey of Monmouth.

Five Welsh, and Welsh and English MSS.

S. Bosanquet, Esq.

Latin MS. in case.—H. H. Fryer, Esq.

Transcript of Annales Menevenses.

MS. map of Pembrokeshire, with arms of resident families, 1610.

Thomas Wakeman, Esq.

A collection of interesting papers, proclamations, orders, &c., in the county of Monmouth, and sign manual of Charles I.—J. A. Herbert, Esq.

An unpublished charter of John, son of Gilbert, founding the Hospital of St. John, without the Eastgate of Monmouth.—The Principal and Fellows of Jesus College, Oxford.

A collection of grants and deeds connected with Dore Abbey, many of them with the seals perfect, some of which are very rare, especially one of Hubert de Burgh, about 1208.—James G. George, Esq.

Two original exchequer rolls of the Lordship-Marcher of Wentllwch, 1446-7, 1497-8.

Quarter Sessions roll for the county of Monmouth, 1577-8.

C. Octavius S. Morgan, Esq., M.P.

A collection of grants and other deeds of the Beresfords, of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

A lease from the Chaplain of the Chantry of St. John and St. Nicholas, in Newland Church, with seal, 1502.

The kitcheners' rolls of Tewkesbury Abbey (with copy), 1386-7.

Thomas Wakeman, Esq.

Specimens of fines levied in the Courts of the Lord-Marchers, in the Lordship of Monmouth.

Also of Monmouth town, before the Mayor.

Original grant of arms, 1593, to Walter Jones, of Dingestow.

Two leases from the Prior and Monks of Flanesford in Goodrich, *temp.* Henry IV. (Little is known of this Priory, which stood on the Wye, below Goodrich Castle.)

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Alphabetical Index of Contents.

VOL. III. THIRD SERIES.

- Aberystwyth, Roman Coin at, 402.
 Ale, Welsh, 313.
 Ancient Skulls, Art of Collecting and Preserving, 73.
 Antiquaries of Scotland, Proceedings of, 319.
 Archæologia Cambrensis, Answer to, &c., 403.
 Archæological Notes and Queries, 75, 219, 316, 401.
 Archæological Society of Kilkenny, 240.
 Archæology, Ulster Journal of, 320.
 Archéologie, Rudiments, &c., 237.
 Architectural Antiquities in Glamorgan, No. II., Coyty, Coychurch, and Ewenny, 100.
 Architectural Antiquities in Monmouthshire, No. V., St. Mellon's, 265.
 Arvona Mediæva, No. XI., 43.
 Barkloughly Castle, 47.
 Basque Literature and Language, 402.
 Beaufort MSS., 72.
 Berriew, Tumulus at, 70, 296.
 Bettws Gwerfyl Goch, Church of, 62.
 Beuno, Maen Beuno, Berriew, 299.
 Blazon of Episcopacy, 222.
 Brecon, St. Mary's Church, 76, 402.
 Britain, Mixed Character of the Early Inhabitants of, 69.
 Britannia Antiqua, 239.
 Brittany, Inscribed Stones and Crosses of, 369.
 Buhez Santez Nonn, Account of, 377.
 Caermarthen, St. Peter's and St. Theodore's Churches, 398.
 Caersaws, Roman Remains at, 151.
 Cambrian Archæological Association, Election of President, 62.
 Cambrian Archæological Association, Prospects of, 62.
 Cambrian Archæological Association, Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for 1856, 211.
 Cambrian Archæological Association, Balance Sheet of Local Committee of Welshpool Meeting, 1856, 212.
 Cambrian Archæological Association, Notice of Meeting, 1857, 213.
 Cambrian Archæological Association, Excursions and Conveyances, 324.
 Cambrian Archæological Association, Report of Monmouth Meeting, 409.
 Cambrian Archæological Association, Catalogue of Museum at Monmouth Meeting, 424.
 Carn Goch, 318.
 Carno, Celtic Sepulture on Mountains near, 301.
 Castell Carreg Cennen, 318, 335.
 Charter of Caernarvon, 173.
 Charters of Kidwelly, 1.
 Cingeston, in Dyddenham, 391.
 Clocaenog Church, Denbighshire, 76.
 Cold Harbour, Caermarthen, 220, 309.
 Cornwall, Celtic Antiquities of Land's End District, Chapters I., II., and III., 275.
 Ditto, Chapters IV., V., and VI., 350.

- Coychurch, 107.
 Coyty Church, 101.
 " " Inscription in, 307.
 Cromlech, Nannerch, Flintshire, 71.
 Crosses, Inscribed, in Brittany, 369.
 " Welsh, 71.
 Cyfylliog Church, Denbighshire, 77.

 Dirinon, Brittany, Tomb of Ste. Nonne,
 at, 249.
 Documents of Tenby Corporation, 339.

 Early Inhabitants of Britain, Mixed
 Character of, 69.
 Early Inscribed Stones at Port Talbot,
 55.
 Early Inscribed Stones in Brittany, 369.
 Eastern Origin of Celtic Nations, by
 Prichard and Latham, 404.
 Eglwys yn Rhos, 43.
 Eludon Stone, Llandeilo Fawr, 318.
 Eric, Duke of Brittany, or Normandy,
 75, 219, 307.
 Ewenny Priory, 114.

 Flintshire, Nannerch, Cromlech at, 71.

 Gaer Fawr, Welshpool, Roman Road
 near, 149.
 Gauls, History of the, by Amédée
 Thierry, 402.
 Glamorgan Architectural Antiquities,
 100.

 Kidwelly Charters, No. II., 1.
 Kilkenny Archæological Society, Pro-
 ceedings of, 240.
 Kingston, 314.
 Knighton, Offa's Dyke, Destruction of,
 140.

 Laleston Church, 221.

 Landevennec Abbey, Brittany, 129.
 Leek, Welsh, Origin of, 316, 399.
 Lhwyd, Edward, Letters of, 259, 385.
 Llandaff Cathedral, 317, 402.
 Llandeilo Fawr, Eludon Stone, 318.
 Llandrillo yn Rhos Church, 40.
 Llanrhos Church, 43.
 Llanrhydd Church, 221.
 Llantwit Major Church, 221, 317.

 Maen Beuno, Berriew, 299.
 Man, Isle of, Runic Remains, 77.
 " " Cumming's Account of, 78.
 " " St. Germain's Cathedral,
 220.
 Manx History; Catalogue of Kings,
 Bishops, &c., 45.
 Mellon's, St., Monmouthshire, Church
 of, 265.
 Monmouth, Report of Meeting of Cam-
 brian Archæological Association, 409.

 Neath Abbey, 77, 221.
 Nonne, Tomb of Ste., at Dirinon, Bri-
 tanny, 249.
 Normandie, Sépultures Gauloises, 223.
 Notes and Queries, Archæological, 75,
 219, 316, 401.

 Offa's Dyke, Account of, near Knighton,
 &c., 196.
 Offa's Dyke, 309, 397.
 Orielson Family, Query 58, 401.

 Pembrokeshire Antiquities, 307.
 Pennywell, Castlemartin, 401.
 Port Talbot, Inscribed Stones at, 55.
 Powys Castle, 64.
 Preface, iii.
 Pwll y Granant, 79.

 Radenoure, 393.

Radnor, Name of, 314.	Scotland, Antiquaries of, Proceedings of the, 319.
Radnorshire, History of, No. VI., 26.	
“ “ No. VII., 178.	
“ “ No. VIII., 241.	Templars' Churches, 213.
“ “ No. IX., 325.	Tenby Corporation Documents and Seal, 333.
Records of Dyffryn Clwyd and Ruthin Castle, No. IV., 90.	Tradesmen's Tokens, Wales, 216.
Rhiw Goch, 23.	Tumulus at Berriew, Montgomeryshire, 70, 296.
Rhuddlan Church, Inscribed Slabs, 63, 221.	
Richard II. in Wales, 393.	Ulster Journal of Archaeology, 320.
Roman Coins at Rhyddgaer, Anglesey, 218.	Wales and its Marches, Counties formed out of, 81.
Roman Coins at Narberth, Pembrokeshire, 313.	Walwyn's Castle, Pembrokeshire, 396.
Roman Towns in Wales, Destruction of, 216.	Welsh, Armorican Origin of, 64, 307, 390.
Roman Towns in Britain, 306.	Welsh Leek, Origin of, 316, 399.
Runic Remains, Isle of Man, 77.	Wynne of Melai, 215, 315.
Ruthin Collegiate Church, 76, 221.	Yorkshire, Remains of a Primitive People in, 232.

List of Illustrations.

Kidwelly, Houses at	<i>Frontispiece</i>
Berriew, Maen Tumulus near	<i>page 296</i>
“ Beuno, near	“ 300
Branderion, Brittany, Cross at	“ 369
Caernarvon, Ancient Seal of	“ 173
Caersws, Roman Cut Glass and Samian Ware found at	“ 151
“ Plan of Roman Buildings at	“ 159
“ Map of Roman Roads near	“ 168
Carno, Flint Arrow Heads found near	“ 303
“ Flint Knife found near	“ 304
“ Flint Spear Head found near	“ 304
“ Spindle found near	“ 305
Castell Carreg Cennen, View of, from the South	“ 335

CONTENTS

Kidwelly Charter. No. II.	1
Rhiw Goch, Merioneth	H. L. J. 23
History of Radnorshire. No. VI. Rev. JONATHAN WILLIAMS	23
Llandrillo yn Rhos	H. L. J. 40
Arcton Mollwyn. No. XI. Llanthos, or Eglwys yn Rhos	H. L. J. 40
A Brief Notice of Mans Civil and Ecclesiastical History, with a Catalogue of the Kings of Man, with Contemporary Bishops and English Sovereigns	Rev. J. G. CONWAY 43
Notices of the Early Inscribed and Sculptured Stones in Wales	J. O. WARDWOOD, Esq. 55
Cambrian Archaeological Association	62
Correspondence	62
Archæological Notes and Queries	75
Miscellaneous Notices	76
Reviews	76

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Houses at Kidwelly	Frontispiece
Rhiw Goch	23
Llandrillo Church	40
Rent at Llandrillo yn Rhos	41
Bell Gable at Eglwys yn Rhos	42
Upper portion of Stone at Court Isaf	57
Upper portion of Stone at Court Isaf	58
Stone near Port-Talbot	59
Stone near Port-Talbot	60

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MORE FORTUNES THAN ONE REALIZED BY THE PUBLICATION OF THIS CATALOGUE.

It can scarcely be indifferent to most of those who are accustomed to receive this Catalogue, that very lately a premium of TWO THOUSAND POUNDS was within the reach of any one of them, who should have thought it worth his while to write a line by post to the publisher, requesting to have it appropriated to him; and that this rich prize remained so long unclaimed, that the most deliberate among them would hardly have been too late to have obtained it.

Many persons may have felt some curiosity to know, what takes place when the same lot has attracted the notice, and become the object of desire, of more than one of the readers of the Catalogue; as most of the announcements are only intended to offer for sale a single copy of the work described; and, in many cases, such a copy as cannot be replaced by any other. When it happens to be a printed book, and the disappointed applicant intimates to the publisher a particular wish to obtain another copy, he can by a little research, and perhaps at some advance of price, generally furnish one: but of course this cannot be done when the sold lot is a manuscript or otherwise unique. In this case a disposition to blame the publisher is often perceptible, and, perhaps for the sake of that sort of consolation which is found in having a partner in any vexation, he is told how much he has lost by having asked such a ridiculously low price. Sometimes overtures are made on the part of the would-be, to the actual, buyer, in which the extracting quality of an offer of an advanced price is tried. This, however, for the most part, has an effect directly the reverse of that intended. The buyer, whose own interest in the lot was the reason of his selecting it, not only likes it all the better because he finds it admired by others, but often begins to suspect that such offers are insidious endeavours to recover from him an extraordinary bargain, which has been accidentally let slip to him at a price much below its real value. His adhesion to his purchase is only the more confirmed, and his persistence so reacts upon the other party, that the price goes on advancing until checked by those rings, of gold or steel, by which prudence or necessity limits the outlet of every private purse.

But a lot was lately sold from this Catalogue, upon which this advancing process is being tried, beyond the control of this prudential curb. An appeal is to be made from the shrinking private purse of the disappointed party, to the Exchequer of a "Great and Munificent Nation." When the writer of this announced in a recent

Catalogue the lot of Manuscripts of Handel's Music, he fully expected that it would have produced an unusual number of disappointments of the kind above described. Providentially this expectation was not fulfilled. Of course there was only one buyer, but there was also only one who wished to buy and could not. The disappointment, although not widely spread, was, notwithstanding, deeply seated; and although it fell only upon one party, that party being a Society, many hearts have evidently been lacerated by it. But even the disappointment has been of service to them: for the appearance of the Manuscripts, as "A VERY INTERESTING MUSICAL DISCOVERY," has furnished the key-note to some paragraphs in the Daily and Weekly Newspapers, intended to call public attention to an approaching musical performance announced by them. No objection is here thought of being raised to this. But the "Discovery," was made by the Second-hand-bookseller, and not by the Society of Musicians: and it does not appear that they have been able to add, to the brief particulars given in the Catalogue, any thing approaching to a discovery. Their connection with the MSS. and right to publish comparisons of the prices at which he had bought and sold them, consisted entirely in the circumstance that they did not buy them.

As the Society have thought fit to announce that he bought the MSS. for "next nothing," he considers it necessary to explain, that he bought them, not at a price offered by himself, but by public auction; and that if he had not "discovered" them, they would long since have been wasted and destroyed. He made the "discovery" before they were sold, and had determined to carry them away, regardless of price, so that if he had met with the competition which he then expected, there is no doubt that the price at which he ultimately sold them must have been greatly increased. The company at the auction was calculated to raise an expectation that the MSS. would not be cheaply carried off. Some eminent members of the Musical Profession were present, and the London and other Dealers were respectably represented. He was therefore much surprised, when the sale proceeded, to find himself engaged in a contest with the local waste-paper dealers, and he is fully convinced that but for his intervention the MSS. would, by this time, have been consumed in the wrapping of candles or butter, or in the lighting of kitchen fires.

But the newspaper paragraphs proceed to another purpose. They say that the

KERSLAKE'S CATALOGUE OF BOOKS, BRISTOL.

Gentleman who bought the MSS. being "a Frenchman," is likely to carry them with him out of the kingdom. This they reasonably suggest would be a source of great and not un-called for regret. They go on therefore to urge that he should be prevented in his purpose, and should be induced to relinquish his purchase by an offer of "some consideration worthy of the spirit and munificence of this great nation." That his attachment to his bargain should be overcome by a price which only a Great Nation is likely to pay without counting twice. This suggestion, of the newspapers, is followed up in a weekly periodical which every body reads, (*Notes and Queries*, Jan. 3, 1857,) by a correspondent who mentions a sum that may be presumed to be the amount of the proposed "consideration." This gentleman seems to argue, that as "the Great Frederick, King of Prussia," once offered Handel's executor £2000 for the whole of his Manuscripts, the portion of them which "passed from Mr. Kerslake for £45," is "fully worth" that sum.

It does not appear that this liberal valuation involves an offer, either to buy or sell, at the price named: it is therefore destitute of the essential substratum of value—a person willing to buy, or one determined to "hold on" at the price. Neither does it seem to be a record of "business done," the only other constituent of price. But the arrangement proposed, in which, if successful, this valuation would probably be adopted, seems to be the only possible complete cure of a wound unintentionally inflicted by the present writer. The £2000 would be a small consideration to the spirit and munificence of a Great Nation: and, enormous as would be the discount on the outlay, it cannot be denied that a Nation's money may be less honourably, and even less profitably spent. The lapsed bargain would thus remain as much within the reach of the party who missed it, for all actual purposes, as if they had themselves given the 45 guineas for it: and the Gentleman whose business-like promptness secured to him the prize,—although his purpose is well known to have been quite independent of this result,—would receive some consolation for parting from it, and a reward well deserved if not always obtained, by every one who buys from this Catalogue to the amount of 45 guineas. Least of all has the present writer reason to object to the arrangement. The pouring of such a sum into the market upon a single article, cannot but enhance its actual value: and although the Musical Society have been unable to take any fish in the Rivers indicated by his "discovery,"—as far as MSS. are concerned,—he has not been unsuccessful, having opened another quarry of the Handel MSS., for which perhaps he may hope for a larger share of the second Parliamentary grant of £2000 than he has obtained of the first.

These newspaper comments, upon the prices at which the writer bought and sold the MSS., and the extraordinary sum which a Gentleman has come forward and declared to be their value, have raised, among his customers, an odd variety of notions as to the part taken by the publisher of the Catalogue in the transaction. Some appear to think, with some indignation, that he has presumed to set the contemptible value of forty-five guineas upon the unapproachable name of "HANDEL." Others almost suppose that he has sold him *bodily* to a stranger, and cast his "gorgeous genius" into the bargain—has sold him into exile for that sordid consideration. Some, on more friendly and substantial grounds, seem to assume a tone of condolence, and think that he has lost a *real* two thousand guineas; because another person has strained his appreciating faculty to that price, in probably, an equally inefficient attempt to comprehend in pounds sterling those intellectual and material personalities.—To these may be recommended, by way of consolation, a bird-in-hand view of the matter—The 45 guineas realized, and the two thousand talked of.

Once for all, it may be as well to say, that the prices at which such articles are offered in these Catalogues, have little or no reference to the intrinsic merits of their contents. These are justly the property of those, who have the taste to select them, and the accomplishments necessary to their fruition. The prices are neither valuations of the genius nor of the reputation of the authors to whose works they are applied. The ultimate purpose of the trade, which is intended to be promoted by this Catalogue, and for which it claims the encouragement which it receives; is to rescue such articles from that forgetfulness which is always overtaking them, and from that destruction which often threatens them; and to convey them into the keeping of those who will neither forget nor destroy them. A moderate but sufficient price, where an option exists, is the best calculated to carry out this purpose. It is, no doubt, true, that many of the buyers of rarities would have given more if more had been asked. But, although gain may not have been their motive for the act of buying, yet that motive might perhaps be represented by such surplus sum, and would be overcome by its being exceeded. Larger prices would, therefore, frequently consign the articles to the back-stock of the bookseller,—until that day, when the auctioneer, with his hasty inventory and fatal but uncertain hammer, might again be called in, and the Common-Place Book of Locke (*see lot 1653 ante*) might once more be passed on to the next generation, as a Catalogue of Somersetshire Sheriffs and the MSS. of the "gorgeous" Handel be again handed back to the chandlers, as a lot of Miscellaneous Music.

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CONTENTS.

Wales and its Marches, and the Counties formed out of or augmented thereby	T. O. MORGAN, Esq.	81
Records of the Lordship of Dyffryn Clwyd and Ruthin Castle. No. IV.....		96
Architectural Antiquities in Glamorganshire. No. II. Coyty, Coychurch, and Ewenny	EDWARD A. FREEMAN, Esq.	100
Notes towards a Sketch of the History of the Abbey of Landevennec, Brittany	R. PERROTT, Esq.	129
On Gaer Fawr, and a supposed Roman Road near Welshpool.	CHARLES C. BAXINGTON, Esq.	149
Caersws. Roman Remains Discovered and Described.	Rev. DAVID DAVIES	151
Charter granted by Edward I. to the Town of Caernarvon, A.D. 1284	H. L. J.	178
History of Radnorshire. No. VII.	Rev. JONATHAN WILLIAMS	178
Offa's Dyke, in the Neighbourhood of Knighton.	Rev. J. EARLE	196
Cambrian Archaeological Association. Statement of Receipts and Expenditure, 1856		211
Ditto, Balance-Sheet of Local Committee for Managing the Welshpool Meeting, August, 1856		212
Ditto, Notice of Meeting, 1857		213
Correspondence		213
Archæological Notes and Queries.....		219
Miscellaneous Notices		221
Reviews		223

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Coyty Church; Presbytery, Ewenny Priory	<i>Frontispiece.</i>
Coychurch Church.....	100
Ground-Plan, Coyty Church	102
" Coychurch Church	108
" Ewenny Priory.....	114
Landevennec Abbey, Western Portal, Exterior and Interior	129
" " Capital.....	129
Roman Cut Glass and Samian Ware found at Caersws	151
Plan of Roman Buildings at Caersws	159
A Survey of the supposed Roman Lines of Roads in the vicinity of Caersws.....	168
Ancient Seal of Caernarvon.....	173
Coffin-Lids, New Radnor Church	192

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History of Radnorshire. No. IX...	Rev. JONATHAN WILLIAMS	925
Tenby Corporation Documents		939
On Castell Carreg Cennen	Ven. ARCHDEACON WILLIAMS	935
The Celtic and other Antiquities of the Land's End District of Cornwall	RICHARD EDMONDS, JUNR., Esq.	950
On the Early Inscribed Stones and Crosses of Brittany	M. C. DE KERANFLEO'H	969
Some Account of the Buhez Santez Nonn...	R. PERROTT, Esq.	977
Letters of Edward Lhwyd		985
Correspondence		990
Archæological Notes and Queries		401
Miscellaneous Notices		402
Reviews		408

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Castell Carreg Cennen from the South.....	<i>Frontispiece.</i>
Seal of the Corporation of Tenby	338
Ch'ûn, Lanyon and Zennor Cromlechs, Cornwall.....	350
Sepulchral Urns, Millstones, &c., Cornwall	356
Plan of Ch'ûn Castle, Cornwall	362
Cross at Branderion, Brittany	366
„ Local-Mendon, Brittany	369
„ Legeven, Nostang, Brittany	370
„ „ „	371
„ Plouagat-Chatelaudren, Brittany	371
„ „ „	371
„ St. Pol de Léon, Brittany	376
„ Plérin, Brittany	376

